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Fish Strike to Continue; Lend-Lease Sets New High; Norwegian Boys Mobilized

The World's Day—July 21, 1943

Boston: Fishermen's Union Votes to Stay Out

Three hundred Boston members of the Fishermen's union today voted to continue their strike. [Page 2.]

Branding many of the charges against the OPA as false, and answering many of the criticisms against the agency, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, today addressed a joint meeting of Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis Clubs in Pittsfield, Mass. [Page 5.]

Tax Collector Charles D. Harnden of Leominster, Mass., reports that 99¾ per cent of the City's 1942 real estate tax levy had been collected and that out of a total levy of $883,000, there remains only $2,272 to be turned in to the treasury.

A plea for a one-cent a quart increase in prices paid to milk producers was sent today to Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, by Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. The Governor said the price rise is necessary to keep producers in the market.

Washington: Lend-Lease Sets New High in June

Lend-Lease aid of more than $1,000,000,000 during June set a new high. Shipments from the United States to other United Nations included munitions, $570,000,000; industrial items, $237,000,000; food, $147,000,000; services, $76,000,000.

Study of the gasoline ration problem has been undertaken by a committee of the nation's leading oil men, William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, announced.

Representatives who will be appropriate authorities for release of radio broadcast bulletins and information during the progress of an air raid alert or an actual raid are to be designated by each of the four Defense Command Areas, the Office of Censorship announced. Headquarters of Defense Command Areas are: Eastern, New York City; Central, Memphis, Tenn.; Southern, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Western, San Francisco.

Workers in nonagricultural establishments increased to 38,328,000 in June, the Labor Department announced. This includes an additional 100,000 manufacturing workers, and 62,000 in the transportation and public utilities fields.

President Roosevelt has asked Attorney General Francis Biddle and heads of other Government agencies "to give special attention to the problem" of race riots in widely scattered parts of the country.

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency has forbidden its 200,000 field employees and state, county and local farmer committeemen to distribute information about AAA farm programs to the press, radio, and other mass means of communication.

In Europe: Norwegian Youths Sent to Finland

Norwegian youths are being mobilized and sent to Finland as a Norwegian-Finnish defense battalion, according to the Moscow Radio which reports that Norwegians are also being conscripted into the regular units of the Finnish Army.

Age levels of French officers were reduced by the French Committee of National Liberation, making possible the Army rejuvenation advocated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Forty generals and nearly 500 other officers above the rank of captain could be effected.

The Syrian-Turkish frontier is virtually closed, according to the Rome Radio, which reports that traffic from Syria across to Turkey "has again been subjected to vigorous restrictions . . . and only Allied subjects are allowed to pass, while postal, telegraph, and telephone services have been completely interrupted."

Drafting of 16 to 18-year-old English boys to go into the coal mines is essential, declared Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, if coal production is to be maintained at the peak required by wartime needs.

Gen. Henri Giraud had lunch with Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill after a visit to Fighting French Headquarters in London, which are now being moved to Algiers.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, inspected forces of the United States Army in England. He was greeted by Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, newly appointed Commander of the ground forces there.

Anniversary of Belgian independence was observed with Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Government in exile, broadcasting to the people of Occupied Belgium that "victory is on the march," and describing plan of liberation after arrival of Allied armies. [Page 7.]

National: Bundists Facing Trial on West Coast

Denaturalization trials of 28 German-American Bund members, to determine whether the Bund fostered disloyalty to the United States, opened in San Francisco before Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman. Peter Gissibl, of Waukegan, Ill., testified "we considered Adolf Hitler our leader."

Bernard Samuel, Acting Mayor of Philadelphia, has been chosen by the city's Republican organization to run against William C. Bullitt, the Democratic City Committee's choice for the mayoralty.

A leakage of platinum—more than 7,000 grams of which was believed to have reached the Axis—was halted by the detention of Harold Ebury, accused by the F. B. I. of heading a platinum smuggling ring, and indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of violating censorship rules.

Protesting a National War Labor Board refusal to review a wage increase case involving San Diego streetcar employees, Union officials announced busses and streetcars of the Los Angeles Railway Company would suspend operations for 24 hours.

Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, sponsored the Natoma Bay, an aircraft escort vessel, at the Henry J. Kaiser Vancouver shipyard. At other Kaiser yards a tanker and a Liberty ship were launched in honor of the visit of Lord and Lady Halifax.

Americas: New Peru-U. S. Minerals Pact Signed

Minimum prices for Peruvian mineral products were established in a new Peru-American agreement signed by Finance Minister Julio East and American Ambassador Henry Norweb at Lima, Peru. A similar agreement called the "Overall metals and minerals agreement" was signed in 1942.

Promotions: Anderson Made Lieutenant General

Maj. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, Commander of the British First Army, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, as of Jan. 22, 1943, the official London Gazette announces. He has been acting with a rank of temporary lieutenant general.

Air Commodore Leonard Monk Isitt of New Zealand has been promoted to the rank of temporary Air Vice-Marshal and appointed as Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced.

Orient: Japanese Claim Singapore Dock Raised

Japanese naval experts report they have succeeded in raising the King George VI floating dock in Singapore Harbor which was scuttled by the British in December, 1941.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Report

Moderately Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:13 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:55 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 6:14 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:56 a. m.

N. E. Truck Industry In Call for Aid

Increase of 12½ per cent in rates declared necessary at a joint State and I. C. C. hearing.

New England's motor transport industry faces disaster unless truck rates to carriers are increased by 12½ per cent, Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for the New England Motor Rates Bureau Incoporated, declared today.

Appearing at a joint hearing conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities at the State House, Mr. Cahouet said the proposed increase of 12½ per cent is the minimum necessary to save the industry at this time.

The proposed rate increase was filed by the Rate Bureau representing some 600 trucking concerns, and, it was pointed out, would affect the price of virtually every commodity now hauled by truck.

I. C. C. Examiner

Presiding at the hearing, which continues through Friday, was Paul Coyle, Chief Examiner of the I. C. C. in Washington. The hearing room was packed by representatives of the trucking industry.

Charging that an overwhelming number of trucking companies are not now making a reasonable return, Mr. Cahouet said the industry was heading for a similar situation in early 1942.

"At that time the International Commerce Commission and various State Commissions saved the industry when they granted a 6 per cent rate increase in March of that year," the trucking industry representative declared.

Donald F. Woodbury, Treasurer of the New England Motor Rate Bureau, introduced exhibits which he said show an average increase in costs to the trucking companies of 17½ per cent per mile in the first three months of this year over the corresponding period last year. These figures, he said, did not include retroactive wage increases granted Boston trucking employees in May nor income tax payments. Operators, Mr. Woodbury said, normally operate on a basis of 10 per cent profit above actual costs.

Mounting costs of operation in practically every phase of the industry, including wages, maintenance of equipment, and operational costs resulting from inexperienced help, were cited by the trucking interests as making the rate increase of vital importance.

Opposition Expected

Opposition to the rate increase was expected from the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture in line with the administration policy of keeping commodity costs down. Also expected to oppose the increase were representatives of the Army and Navy.

Other members of the I. C. C. who came from Washington for the hearing were B. S. Stillwell, and S. A. Aplin, both examiners for the Commission.

In addition, Samuel P. Coffin, rate engineer, for the State Department of Public Utilities, Paul Fitzsimmons, Assistant Rate Engineer, George A. McLaughlin, Deputy Administrator for the R. I. Public Utilities Department, and George W. Clawly of Vermont, were among the sitting officials.

Representatives of the trucking industry included J. Hardy, N. E. Transportation Company, F. J. Hernery, representing 32 Massachusetts carriers, and Arthur C. Newt, R. I. Truck Owners Association.

Others attending the hearing were R. A. Nixon, from the OPA, Theodore E. Sands, Jr., for the Army, George A. Brace, for the Navy, and James Knudson, from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

U. S. and Canadian Troops Take Enna; Soviet Smashes Ahead on Wide Front; Officials Move to Halt Production Lag

Emergency steps taken by WPB to avert a 'complacency' crisis; plane output sags.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The war production lag has reached a point where alarmed Army, Navy and War Production Board officials regard it as Domestic Public Enemy No. 1 in the march to victory, and where the following emergency steps are being taken to master what one speaker called "a major crisis":

1. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, will tour West Coast aircraft plants in the next fortnight, looking for means to keep up lagging production schedules.

2. Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, in the next few days will take further steps to support his "anticomplacency" radio warning of last week.

3. Theodore K. Quinn, New York advertising man in charge of the WPB war production drive, will seek to increase present labor-management committees from 2,000 to 5,000 by fall, in an attempt to lift worker morale and eliminate causes of dissatisfaction and slow-downs.

4. Press conferences like those yesterday with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Undersecretary James V. Forrestal, Charles E. Wilson and Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne, will emphasize the production problem, and seek to combat declining production, alleged to spring from "complacency" and "over-optimism."

While Mr. Knox and other naval authorities attributed the production lag primarily to "complacency," WPB officials declare it much more complicated than that, and warn that it may be dangerous to oversimplify the matter.

To begin with, they emphasize that production is not falling off; what is happening is that United States output is not increasing at the rate that has been scheduled for it.

It is a lag in acceleration, not in production; as one official put it today,—"it is an Alice-in-Wonderland economic world where you have to run as fast as you can just to stay in the same place."

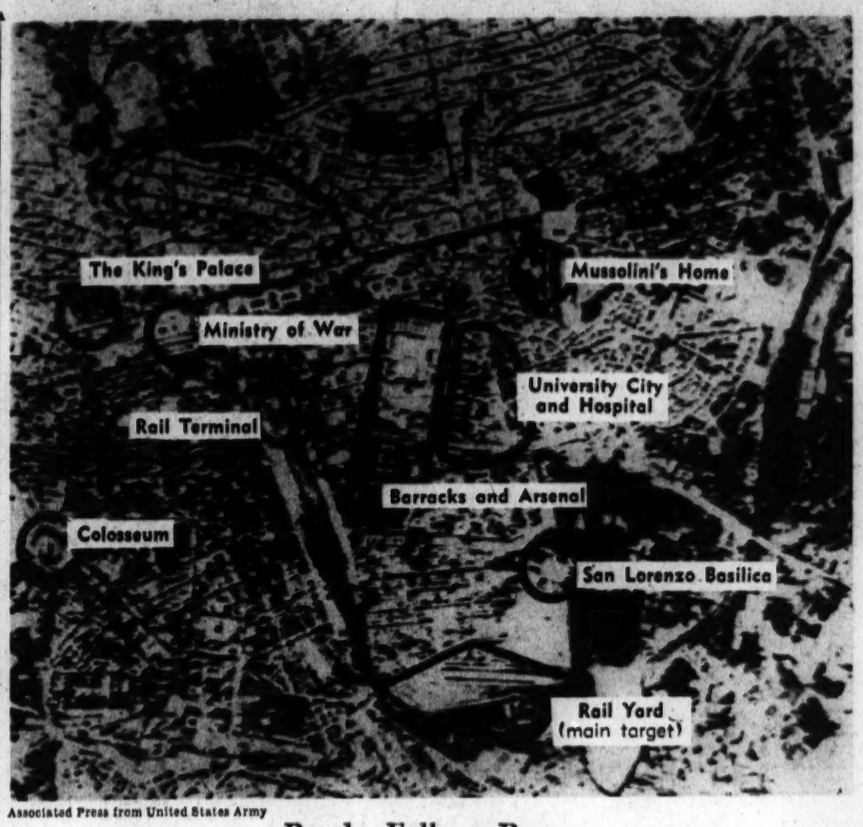
Many Causes

They attribute the falling off to faulty management relations, absenteeism, manpower shortages, shortages of materials, transport and technological difficulties, strikes, letdown from "complacency," and a variety of other causes.

Trouble centers immediately in airplane production where it is feared this month's 8,500 scheduled planes may not be completed; accelerated production is also reported spotty in armored cars, some phases of signal equipment and heavy trucks, and some types of ammunition. Conditions are described as mostly up to, or ahead of, schedule in shipbuilding; naval construction and the supply program for Army ground forces.

The slow-down, or lag, is described as due partly to human relationships, partly to technological difficulties.

As to human relationships, statistics gathered by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics give the following latest figures of man-hours lost through strikes, and through "absenteeism":



Associated Press from United States Army

Bombs Fall on Rome

Air view of Rome at the start of the July 19 bombing raid. The main target, the diamond-shaped San Lorenzo rail yards, appears immediately under the bomber at the foot of tracks leading up to the main railroad terminal. Two bombs can be seen falling, one almost obscuring Mussolini's home, the Villa Torlonia and the other, nearer and larger, at the right of the rail yard. Superimposed lettering shows major points of interest in this area.

British halt Nazi tank attack outside Catania — Italian mainland preparing for blow.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American - Canadian forces have captured Enna, defense key to Central Sicily. This puts the Allies in a position to flank the German tank divisions which have been holding up the British Eighth Army outside Catania. Aerial observers report a general Axis retreat along all roads leading northward and eastward from the interior of Sicily.

In Russia, the hard-driving Red Army has retaken town after town in its push to encircle the German bastion of Orel and has gone over to the attack in both the southern Donets and Mius River sectors. In the southern Donets region, minor breaches have been made in some of the Nazi defenses before Taganrog.

Thus the jaws of the Anglo-American - Russian nutcracker are tightening with extraordinary rapidity on both the southern and eastern sides of Hitler's Europe.

The fall of Enna, which controls the main east-west highway and rail lines in Sicily, undoubtedly foreshadows a much quicker end to the Sicilian campaign than generally had been expected. Italian resistance appears to have degenerated to the token stage, although there is no further word of mutinies.

The American - Canadian troops now can press northeastward and encircle Mount Etna, anchor of the still stubborn German defenses on the east coast, or they can drive due east and add overwhelming pressure to General Montgomery's assaults. Late dispatches say the Eighth Army has smashed still another German counterattack and has moved closer to Catania.

There is a growing belief that the Allies will lose no time in vaulting the two-mile Messina Strait to the Italian mainland when resistance ends in Sicily. There is also a rising impression that Germany has decided to make no real defense of Italy. If this is true, the July 19 meeting between Hitler and Mussolini was far from harmonious. But with the amazing Russians threatening to sweep them back from the east like dust before a new broom, the Germans obviously cannot afford to expend their reserves to help an ally which has all but cracked internally.

And if the Allies do punctuate the conquest of Sicily with a quick leap to the Italian toe and heel, we may see a push across the Adriatic into the Balkans follow almost at once. If the Soviet advances continue, this would bring the jaws of the nutcracker almost to the Hitlerian kernel.

The rapid pace of the Allied advances in the European theater also may accelerate offensive operations against Japan in the East. Current happenings there indicate Japan is becoming critically weak in matériel. American bombers have sunk or damaged six more Japanese warcraft seeking to get aid to the beleaguered Munda garrison, and Allied air raiders have scored hits on six Nipponese strongholds north of Australia.

Air of Crisis Envelops Führer-Duce; Recent Hungarian Peace Move Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—The reports that Hungary recently made peace overtures to the British Government have been officially denied here. There have been peace demonstrations in Hungary, but there is no evidence that the Government has sponsored them.

[The Associated Press recently reported from Istanbul that a delegation at Budapest had demanded that Hungary withdraw completely from the fighting and adopt the role of spectator. An oral manifesto was said to have been submitted to the Government stating that the Allied invasion of Sicily places all the Danubian countries in the direct line of Allied advance. It was not known here whether Prime Minister Nicolas Kallay received the delegation.]

Moreover, it is also stressed in London that the "conditions" for Hungary's withdrawal from the war are the same as for other Axis powers as far as Britain is concerned—unconditional surrender.

The Hungarian Government has made a number of earlier tentative approaches to the British Government, hinting terms on which it would consider a separate peace. One suggestion was that Hungary would leave the war provided Britain and the United States guaranteed Hungary's frontiers against Russia.

The present Hungarian attitude seems to be that Budapest would be willing to co-operate with the Allies if it was guaranteed the retention of the whole of Transylvania and Slovakia. This is regarded here as a piece of effrontery since it would mean guaranteeing to Hungary the territorial annexations stolen with Axis military aid after 1938. It shows the Magyars' unchanging aim: to hold the "one-thousand-year-old kingdom" regardless of the desires of the peoples therein.

It is not certain from reports whether Hungary is asking only for the part of Slovakia it has already seized or is demanding the whole of that country despite the fact "independent" Slovakia is nominally its ally, co-operating with other Axis powers.

It is significant that Hungary, having obtained all the Axis could give, and seeing the danger of an Axis collapse, instead of standing by its partners in plunder, seeks to forsake them, but under the conditions of insuring the retention of ill-gotten gains.

Hungary, like Rumania, and other Balkan countries appears also to have forgotten or deliberately ignored the United Nations' pledge not to make any separate peace, and that they have agreed to certain principles on which peace can be made.

British Coal to Keep Things Hot in Sicily

Recorded by CBS

London, July 21

Italian listeners were told today by the British Radio that one of the first benefits of the United Nations invasion of Sicily was the arrival of coal supplies, for "it has been announced that Great Britain will send about 50,000 tons of coal per month" to Sicily.

The radiocast pointed out that "this will require even greater economy in the use of coal by the British people."

Nazis Use Pressure

BERN, Switzerland, July 21 (AP)—Nazi pressure is keeping Hungary half way on the job for the Axis despite the Hungarian government's effort to follow its new policy of nonbelligerency until the end of the war, Balkan quarters said July 20.

While Hungarian combat troops were withdrawn from the Eastern Front last winter after heavy losses,

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By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—The Hitler-Mussolini meeting showed all the marks of a crisis conference in which these two leaders were compelled to face the problem of how to resist overwhelming United Nations strength which may soon threaten their very foundations.

Neither communiqués nor inspired comments on this meeting mentioned any decisions reached nor even renewal of their customary pledge to fight together until victory. It needs little inside knowledge to agree with the communiqué that "military questions were discussed."

The Führer and the Duce would not like to recall that after their last meeting in March it was reported that measures to repel a second-front war in Europe had been completed. Perhaps best explanation for the meeting was given in Lieut. Col. Kurt Dietmar's radio comment last night when he said: "The fact that with the Sicilian landings certain possibilities hitherto uncontemplated have been opened up by the enemy does not escape us. What was a mere threat has now become a reality—a reality we shall have to meet very soon."

Pincers Expected

Colonel Dietmar also stressed for the German people "events on the Eastern Front have their direct repercussions on events in Sicily and vice versa and . . . the enemy's plan aims at catching us in a pin-

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Italy writhes, but Nazi grip holds it tight: First Page, Second Section.

New Gas Ration Period Begins With No News on Equalization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The nation reached the end of a gasoline ration period today without any definite news as to when rations will be equalized between East and West.

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, has promised the East more gasoline at the expense of the Midwest in 30 to 60 days, but details of the equalization plan are not ready yet.

Meantime "A" coupon holders in the Midwest will continue to get four gallons of gasoline a week, compared with one and one-half gallons in the 12 Northeastern States.

In addition, Easterners are forbidden to use their coupons for "pleasure driving," with the exception of one vacation trip, approved in advance by their local OPA.

Expects Drastic Changes

Two studies of the oil situation, one by the Office of War Mobilization and another by the oil industry will be completed before there is any major change in oil and gasoline rationing.

In announcing the formation of an industry committee headed by John A. Brown, President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, said it would probably recommend some drastic changes in rationing method.

For months there has been growing dissatisfaction in Washington over the rationing setup which gives Mr. Ickes responsibility for supplying oil and gasoline both to civilians and the armed forces and at the same time leaves him without authority over rationing policy.

Ickes Drops an Idea

It was this division of authority that recently led to the emergency ban on pleasure driving in the East, after more "B" and "C" cards had been issued than could be supplied.

Mr. Ickes alluded to this division in a New York speech yesterday, in which he indirectly hit at OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown's recent optimistic statement on the gasoline and fuel oil situation.

"If I am not competent as Petroleum Administrator to advise the country on oil supplies and requirements then the Presi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Star Carries Coat For Summer 'Freeze'

CHICAGO (AP)—Gracie Fields, English stage star who is returning to Britain to entertain troops, says she is prepared for "unexpected" midsummer weather.

Stopping briefly here July 20 en route to New York, Miss Fields carried a mink coat. She explained: "The last time I went home in the middle of summer the clipper dropped me off in Scotland and I thought I'd freeze. So this time I'm going prepared."

Canadian General Hails Proof That Allies Can Strike Hard

By John Gunther

Representing the Combined American Press Distributed By the Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS OF 15TH ARMY GROUP, Delayed—Lieut. Gen. Andrew McNaughton, Commander in Chief of the Canadian Army, visiting here today, told me the chief lesson of the Sicilian landings is the evidence they provide that the Allies are capable of striking with tremendous efficiency and force on any front.

[It was announced officially at Allied headquarters in North Africa on July 20 that General McNaughton had been to the Sicilian front and had returned to North Africa. Mr. Gunther's dispatch carried no date.]

This correspondent, who is the only American newspaperman attached to this advance headquarters, got a sharp impression that the veteran Canadian General spoke with Japan in mind. In fact, General McNaughton said our invasion of Europe, begun so auspiciously by the Sicilian operation, is certain to damage the morale of the Japanese as well as the Germans and Italians, since the Japanese now know we can marshal overwhelming pressure to bear on any place, at any time, from the four corners of the earth.

General McNaughton naturally is proud of the part played in Sicily by his Canadians, whom he has nurtured carefully and expertly trained for the past several years in England.

Just as there is an undefended and unfortified boundary for 5,000 miles between the United States

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Sicily:

Axis Resistance Nearing Collapse

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa indicated that Axis resistance on Sicily was weakening hourly almost to the point of collapse.

British Eighth Army units hammered at the doors of Catania—last bastion protecting the entire east coast—shattering another Nazi counterassault with heavy casual-

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Fishermen's Union Votes To Stay Out

Disregarding the recommendations of their leaders 300 Boston members of the Fisherman's Union voted today not to return to their boats.

This refusal overrode a direct order from the New England War Labor Board and drastic action from the Board may follow under the recently passed Smith-Connally anti-strikt act.

The fishermen felt that the OPA price ceilings had cut their wages too sharply and when a show of hands was called not a hand was held in favor of calling off the walkout.

However, another meeting may be held within the next few days, and similarly of a meeting of New Bedford fishermen who belong to the same Union.

Possibility of the men reversing themselves and voting to go back to work was voiced by Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fisherman's Union, who said that after the meeting was concluded that his experience had often been that when he was opposed by a single man the meeting would vote against him but might later change its course.

Louis R. Becker, of the New England War Labor Board, pleaded with the men to return, pointing out to them that it was in their best interests to do so.

Maximum retail prices of fish announced yesterday by the OPA were welcomed this morning by Captain McHugh.

"But, if the reductions in prices to consumers range from 10 to 20 per cent, as the OPA indicates, how can they justify themselves in cutting the wages of the fishermen 33 per cent?" Captain McHugh asked.

"That is what the ceiling on wholesale fish prices amounts to. It makes a cut of fully a third on the average in the fishermen's pay."

Except for two boats that went out before the tieup, and have heard of it only by radio, if at all, the tieup in Boston is complete, Captain McHugh said. It is thorough also in New Bedford.

"There has never been a tieup taking in all the States in New England in history as large as this," Captain McHugh commented.

The union membership in Boston runs between 700 and 800, he said, in New Bedford about the same, in New York 300, and in Gloucester, 1,200. One of the unique things about it, he remarked, is that unorganized fishermen have gone out also, in some cases before the union men.

He estimated that in Boston and New Bedford about 160 to 170 ships were tied up, somewhat more in New Bedford than in Boston, but the Boston ships were generally larger.

Fishermen have been making good wages, he observed. Their income last year ran locally around $3,600 to $3,700, and they were making more this year. But why should they take a cut of a third, he asked, when other workers were not being cut and when the consumer, until today, under the new retail control order, got none of the benefit?

The fishermen's hours, Captain McHugh added, run from 12 to 18 a day. While the Gloucester fishermen are keeping ahead with their jobs, they were out earlier this year for six weeks, and got a ceiling price for red fish which was satisfactory to them, so they are taken care of.

Huge Filing Job Under Way

By a Staff Photographer

Volunteers Sort No. 3 War Ration Book Applications

Shown here sorting the lower half of the applications for War Ration Book No. 3, which Massachusetts citizens filed out last month, are, left to right, volunteer workers: Jean Wells, Louise Doherty, Elaine Howard, and Polly Sawyer. At the head of the table is Miss Evelyn Kelly, of the District Office of Price Administration Rationing Division, under whose supervision the filing of 1,500,000 cards is being conducted. The cards will be filed as a permanent record.

New Hampshire Pension Plan Is Attracting Wide Interest

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 21—New Hampshire's recently completed plan for the retirement of State employees is attracting nation-wide interest. More than a half-dozen States, a number of municipalities, several universities and many libraries have requested copies of the report. The report provides for a pension plan for New Hampshire's 2,400 State employees. It was drafted by consulting New York actuaries working with an interim legislative commission. The recent session of the State's lawmakers voted to postpone action on the plan until they meet next in 1945.

G. O. P. Convention

Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro is the first candidate to announce that he will run as a pledged delegate for Republican National convention.

Judge Britton has placed "Willkie for President in 1944" stickers on his automobile. The Judge has informed the 1940 Republican standard-bearer that he will support him in 1944. Mr. Willkie has sent a letter of thanks to the New Hampshire Republican.

Representative Sherman Adams of Lincoln, speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, is a candidate unpledged. Gov. Robert O. Blood will seek an unpledged delegate post but is expected to look to the candidacy of Mr. Willkie kindly. Senators Styles Bridges and Charles Tobey are also expected to be candidates as well as Attorney Robert Upton of Concord, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Gasoline Tax

The gasoline tax netted the State of New Hampshire $10,734,276 in the past six years at an administrative expense of only $21,347, according to State Treasurer G. Gordon Kimball.

Gasoline tax collections for the fiscal year ended June 30 this year were $2,130,556, a reduction of about 42 per cent from the 1942 figure of $3,891,897 and 44 per cent below the 1941 figure of $3,858,000.

During the six-year period an additional $861,296 was collected at source but was return in the form of refunds because it was collected on gasoline purchased for other than highway usage.

Tin Can Saving

The conscientious objectors at the Campton, N. H., camp have changed their minds about saving tin cans. They had taken the stand that to save tin cans would be to aid the war effort. Salvage drive leaders had requested that the residents of the camp be denied food if they continued to refuse to save cans. The camp crew of 150 men has decided to co-operate with the drive, providing the metal is used for civilian purposes and not to aid the war. They will wash and flatten the cans and turn them over to a bottling plant to be used for bottle caps. Everyone concerned appears to be satisfied with this decision.

Vacation Trips

Inability of the Concord War Price Ration Board to obtain a definition of "adequate transportation" has caused the Board to ignore this provision in issuing permits for vacation trips. The board has decided that if the OPA doesn't want to define "adequate transportation" that the Board won't seek to either. So now the one test applied by the Board to applications for vacation trips is whether the applicant has sufficient "A" ration mileage to cover the trip he wishes to make.

Arts and Crafts

Departing from its custom of holding its annual fair in a summer tourist section of the State, the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will hold its 10th annual fair at the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, Aug. 4 to 7. Exhibitions of various crafts will also be on display at the Manchester Library and the Currier Gallery of Arts in Manchester during the four-day fair sessions. One of the features of the fair this year will be the showing of a color movie on the crafts of Mexico. It will be shown Thursday evening, the only evening session for the fair. The other days the fair will be open from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Transportation problems prompted the decision to hold the fair in the State's largest community.

1,500,000 Ration Cards Being Filed

What is believed to be the largest filing job ever attempted in Massachusetts — the sorting and arranging of nearly 1,500,000 application cards for more than 4,000,000 No. 3 War Ration Books—was in full swing in Boston today under the direction of State Office of Price Administration.

The cards—the lower portion of the applications filed last month by the Bay State's citizenry—are being handled by about 80 volunteer workers, lent by local insurance companies and banks. These volunteers occupy the lower floor of the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building at the corner of Milk and Congress Streets.

Already, the 1,500,000 cards, gathered from school houses after students had sent out the Ration Books, have been put through a preliminary sorting, with cities and towns of the Commonwealth sorted in alphabetical order.

Now comes the second stage of the work, the grouping of the various A, B, and C towns and cities. This filing work is being supervised by Miss Evelyn Kelly of the District OPA Rationing Division. So far, the Bay State's "A" towns as far as Adams have been taken care of.

In Abington, first on the list, five duplicate applications have turned up, and more are showing up daily. Many of these are "honest errors," the result of confusion in making the applications. Some, of ocurse, may be deliberate attempts to "chisel" extra Ration Books.

However, in each instance, according to John M. Deely, State Rationing Officer, in direct charge of the work, all such instances of duplication will be referred back to local War Price and Rationing Boards for investigation and action.

In addition to the New England Mutual, which, besides contributing the floor space for the filing operations, donated the services of six of its employees, other companies that are contributing employees daily are:

Liberty Mutual, Employers' Liability, Massachusetts Bonding, Columbia National Life Insurance Company, First National Bank, National Shawmut Bank, Merchants National Bank, State Street Trust Company, Boston Safe Deposit, National Rockland Bank, New England Trust Company, Second National Bank, United States Trust Company, Webster & Atlas, and the American Mutual.

In addition several volunteer groups, including the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps and the Boston Committee on Public Safety, have assisted in the work. Other volunteers will be welcomed.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately warm tonight and Thursday forenoon; gentle winds tonight and increasing Thursday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine: Moderate temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon; scattered showers Thursday forenoon.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Moderate temperature tonight and Thursday forenoon; showers beginning late tonight and Thursday forenoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued moderately warm tonight and Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:17 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Thursday, 3:37 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

The Rev. Charles H. Brown

The Rev. Charles Hastings Brown, who passed on yesterday at his home in Beverly, was a prominent Episcopal clergyman who for nine years served on the diocesan board of education.

A native of Beverly, he retired in 1941 after serving as rector of Grace Church, Norwood, for 32 years. A graduate of Harvard in the class of 1896, the Rev. Mr. Brown taught in a Salem private school before entering the Cambridge Theological School. He was ordained June 1, 1904, by the late Bishop William Lawrence.

Gaining Views Of Other Lands Held Essential

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most significant and essential steps ahead in international relations in our time is the effort to gain the point of view of the peoples of other lands, according to Dr. Olov R. T. Janse, visiting lecturer on Far Eastern Archeology at Harvard University.

Dr. Janse was one of the speakers at the two-day Institute on Asiatic Affairs in American Education being held at Harvard University, and sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Harvard Graduate School of Education. The Institute closes tonight with a dinner meeting in Chinatown at which representatives from Thailand, China, and the Philippines will speak.

Background Lecture

Dr. Janse's address, which was on Indo-China and Its People, was one of the interpretative background lectures designed to give first-hand impressions of the countries of Asia to the teachers and others attending the Institute. Following each of these addresses, a discussion period, led by one of the educators from the Harvard Summer Workshop Intercultural Education section, considered the use of such material in the classroom. William Henry Chamberlin, author and lecturer, spoke at the final sessions at Harvard this afternoon.

Dr. Janse named the Westerner's "failure to understand the mind of the Asiatic" as the chief cause of conflict in the Far East. For example, we haven't understood and been generous with the religious feelings of the people where we have gone in and sought to introduce a modern economy, he said. "Before building a railroad, village people may wish to propitiate the spirit of the soil they believe in," he explained. These local traditions and prejudices need to be known if we are to "capitalize fully on their enormous reservoirs of labor and good will."

Events have already pointed to the fact that the United Nations will be called upon to play an important part, stretching over oceans and continents, in the reorganization of countries temporarily overrun by the enemy, and that therefore "we must prepare without delay for a thorough instruction concerning these countries and their inhabitants," he declared.

Dr. Wilson Speaks

Dr. Howard E. Wilson, of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and specialist in the field of Civic Education and Asiatic and Latin-American materials in the schools of the United States, spoke this morning on materials for teaching about Asia, discussing pamphlets, films, maps, museum exhibits, and other sources now being made available.

"There are two main ways of introducing more about Asia into the schools," said Dr. Wilson. "One is through special courses and 'units' of work; the other is to inject a great deal of Asiatic comparison and contact into the prevailing courses in English, in art, in history, so that material on Asia and its peoples is filtered through all the existing studies."

A form of visual education was illustrated in last night's session when the Red Gate Players gave two shadow plays in the ancient Chinese manner, followed by a talk by Miss Pauline Benton, of New York City, director of the theater, and a discussion concerning the possible use of the Chinese shadow play technique in Asiatic study activities in the schools.

Miss Benton, whose theater is noted for its accuracy in reproducing Chinese shadow plays in the classic tradition, declared that all she has learned about China—and she is considered an authority on Chinese costume and customs—"has come through shadow plays." Her shadow puppets are authentic, made by experts in regions of China famous for this art, and her settings were revealed as exquisite and beautiful examples of Chinese craftsmanship. She showed the audience several shadow puppets and one stage setting made by children in American schools.

State 4-H Poultry Delegate

By a Staff Photographer

Willis P. Bursey of Dracut, Mass.

Shown here with one of his prize Barred Rock roosters, Willis has been selected as the Bay State's 4-H Poultry Delegate for 1943.

Dracut Youth Is Selected 4-H Club Poultry Delegate

Current poultrymen's problems of ceiling prices, feed shortages, and "black markets" are being left largely to the more mature judgment of older men in the business by Willis P. Bursey, youthful chicken raiser, of Dracut, Mass.

But, when it comes to looking ahead to the problem of future poultry growers, there's where Willis shines. He's just been selected as State 4-H poultry delegate for 1943.

Leader of the Dracut 4-H Poultry and Garden Club for the last two years, he is now leading an agricultural club with 23 members. In addition, he's taken a keen working interest in garden, conservation, and pig club projects.

During his more than five years of Poultry Club work, Willis has raised more than 4,000 chickens. So far this year, he has taken full care of 350 laying birds, and raised more than 1,200 chickens. He makes all his own poultry equipment, such as feed hoppers, egg candlers, egg trays, etc.

Also, with the help of his uncle, and with odds and ends and an electric motor, he has constructed a poultry picker at a total cost of $35, which is capable of picking a fowl in about one minute.

Although thoroughly competent to lead 4-H Poultry Club projects, he was selected this wek to lead a forestry project at the 4-H Club camp at Ashby, where he also serves as counselor.

While poultry occupies a good part of his time, Willis, who is 18, and who graduated last year from the Dracut High School, has found time this summer to care for an acre and a half of market garden, raising some 16 varieties of vegetables which he sells in near-by Lowell.

"Unless there is a favorable change in ceiling prices and more poultry feed made available immediately," he commented, many of us may have to go out of the poultry busines. I feel, however, that it's a problem for the older men in the business to take care of."

Final Arguments for Defense Begin in Cocoanut Grove Case

Defense attorneys in the Cocoanut Grove case where four men are charged with conspiracy to violate Boston's building laws began final arguments today, Reuben O. Bodenhorn, decorator, one of the five defendants, was freed of the charges yesterday in a directed verdict by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst of Suffolk Superior Court.

Jacob Friedberg, counsel for Samuel Rudnick, contractor, argued that his client was not in the relation of a contractor in this case. Mr. Friedberg told the court that Mr. Rudnick told Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove, that he would not take the contract.

"Mr. Rudnick did not pay for any material and hired no men," he said. "Workmen and material were paid for by the Cocoanut Grove office," Mr. Friedberg argued.

"He wanted to help Barnett out as a friend and there had to be a licensed contractor. The real boss," he said, "was Bodenhorn."

The other defendants in the case are David Gilbert, Rudnick's foreman; James Welansky, manager of the Grove at the time of the fire; and Theodore Eldracher, Building Inspector of Boston.

In his argument Mr. Friedberg placed Gilbert as a timekeeper. He said the trouble started when the men began to work because the plans were incorrect. The defense attorney said there wasn't a word of evidence that Barnett had made the changes in the wall openings.

"The absence of fire doors," he said, "is the only thing in the case." He then tried to show that if the fire doors were there they would have closed automatically and would have prevented people from getting away.

Three Jehovah Witnesses Guilty Of Draft Dodging

Sentencing of three members of the Jehovah Witnesses on convictions obtained in the last 24 hours for disregarding selective service calls were expected late today in the United States District Court to follow the trial of a fourth this afternoon.

Convicted this morning were Frederick G. Flewewing of West Somerville and Lyle E. Wiltshire of Clinton, while Edgar T. Watson of Springfield was convicted late yesterday. The fourth trial scheduled for this afternoon was that of Anthony A. Arcidiacono.

In defense, the three defandants convicted to date held that as they are full-time Ministers of the Gospel, they were entitled to exemption from selective service. Judge Anthony D. Healey in his charge to the Jury stated that there was no constitutional immunity from selective service, that exemptions were only by the grace of Conugress, and that reviews of local decisions were only questions for jurors to see if judicial processes had been followed, and that the only question for jurors to decide wsa whether the defendants' knowingly refused to accede to selective service orders.

Admissions were made by the defendants of individual refusals either to appear for physical examination, to report to the induction center or to appear for work of national importance as an alternative to the draft.

Flight of Planes To Govern Next N. E. Air-Raid Test

With warning signals governed by the actual flight of Army planes simulating enemy invaders, another air-raid test will be conducted in the near future in most of New England, the First Service Command has announced.

In previous tests the signals followed the customary blue-red sequnce everywhere, but in this second surprise rehearsal, it was said, the red signal may be omitted in some areas, since the attacking aircraft may veer off before actually coming over the alerted areas.

For this reason, it was said, the First Service Command feels the next raid will be a better test of signals since they are almost sure to come at irregular intervals. Civilian preparation for the test involves only learning to distinguish among the signals.

If the practice exercise comes at night, searchlight batteries will participate and assist in spotting the marauding planes for antiaircraft batteries which will be manned, but will not go into action. No further intimation of the details will be released.

Dr. Charles H. Zimmerman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21 (AP)—Dr. Charles H. Zimmerman, who passed on here today, taught Greek and Latin to the youth of New Haven for 47 years, as a member of the Hillhouse High School faculty.

Dr. Zimmerman, who retired from teaching in June, 1940, was one of the organizers of the New Haven Country Club,

New Poultry Methods Urged

Warning poultrymen that short-haul policies of taking bid prices for foods must be "chucked overboard" and a long-range policy of accepting bids at all levels must be substituted, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, addressed the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations in Ford Hall this afternoon.

"The time has come," he said, "when you as producers and we—[the grocers]—as distributors must sit down together and work out a program that will keep us both in business for the duration.

"I know that just this week, one of you was offered a check for $5,000 over the established price for 1,000 capons. The money was refused, but it was refused with the full knowledge that it would never return.

"As businessmen like yourselves, we appreciate what it means to have our cash position strengthened by a sudden flow of good hard cash over and above a normal return for our goods. We understand how difficult it will be for you as individuals to demand that your brother producers operate within regular established channels of distribution at established control prices," Mr. McCabe continued.

Unless you function on this basis, he warned the poultrymen, "your industry is doomed to destruction. Distribution of your vital product will be subjected to such vigorous Federal controls that never again will you be able to say you are your own masters."

Under the chairmanship of Frederick G. Woodworth, President of the Federation of Poultry Associations, the meeting opened this afternoon with a discussion of the feed situation by Percy Campbell, of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

The fuel situation, as it applies to brooder stove supplies, was discussed jointly by Oscar F. Ostby, Solid Fuel Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Col. Thomas F. Sulllivan, State Emergency Conservator, and G. R. Torborg, Petroleum Administrator for War.

The poultry equipment situation was reviewed by Warren Ordway, assistant to the Chief Priority Consultant, War Production Board, Boston, and the necessity of OPA regulations was taken up by John D. Jameson, New Hampshire District Price Officer, of Concord, N. H.

Ralph Calley, President of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, spoke on the destructive effects of "black markets," and was followed by Edmond J. Ford, special assistant to United States Attorney General, and head of the United States Department of Justice, Boston.

Seadromes Planned For New Air-Line

Asked why his company is planning to operate a trans-Atlantic air line using Armstrong floating seadromes when there are planes available that can make the direct nonstop crossing, C. Bedell Monro, president of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, today used a homely example to illustrate the virtues he claims for the seadrome route.

"A man can carry a heavy load quite a distance without a stop," Mr. Monro pointed out, "but he can carry a much larger load if he stops and rests a few times, and in not much more time."

To make his illustration more specific Mr. Monro pointed out that there are standard air line planes today that could make the trans-Atlantic hop nonstop but they would be literally nothing more than "flying gas tanks." Those same airplanes could carry a considerable load to Europe from the United States if they were permitted to stop at intervals and refuel.

Mr. Monro, who spoke today at the Aeronautic Association of Boston luncheon at the Parker House, emphasized that air-line craft now available could carry a load of 12,000 pounds from our shores to Europe employing the floating seadromes at the 800-mile intervals in which they are planned to be located.

The principal reason for the floating seadromes, however Mr. Monro said, is the "nearly perfect" flying weather that may be obtained by locating them along the 40th parallel of latitude as is planned. This is a line running roughly from Philadelphia, Penna., to Lisbon, Portugal. As a matter of strict fact, however, the company would not fly this exact route, but plans to fly from New York or Boston to the nearest seadrome which would be anchored about 800 miles from New York, and make a probable landfall in London.

"War has certainly debunked beautifully the 'mystery' of transoceanic flying," Mr. Monro declared. "Our pilots have flown all the oceans and have told me that overwater flying is much simpler than overland flying." He said that his company had conducted weather studies of the transocean crossing and have been amazed at the excellent weather just below the 40th parallel. "It is virtually out of the ice and fog belt," he said.

Mr. Monro said that three 'dromes would be required for the overwater route. Each would have a runway at least 1,800 feet long but there was virtually no limitation to the length that could be added on as the whole thing floats anyhow. Each 'drome would have the necessary directional radio and meteorological aids, and would have hotel and recreational facilities for passengers. "In fact, one may be able to go out to a 'drome and have a vacation there," he said.

At the Association luncheon, Mr. Monro asserted that railroads were seeking "to force their way into the air transport field," and he added that a horizontal monopoly by surface carriers of transportation would menace the future development of air transportation in the United States.

"With the increasing efforts of the surface carriers to force their way into the air transport field, the nation is confronted with the greatest single threat to the economic future of an industry that has had the vision and tenacity to pioneer and take America to a position where today American planes are the best the world has seen," he said.

He said that the railroads "now want to play in a game which they previously considered either with indifference or downright contempt," and added that a powerful lobby now was seeking legislation changes to permit railroads to enter the air transport field.

"Air transport," he asserted, "is still on the threshold of greatness, but it must be developed further with new ideas that can only arise from free competitive effort. The 'horizontal monopoly of surface carriers," he added, "would be destructive to such development. For the good of the nation, carriers should compete in their own fields."

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Way Opens Toward Truce In Farm-Food Dispute

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Executive branch and Legislative leaders appeared to be headed toward a truce on some of their major farm and food policy differences today as:

1—Senator Ralph B. Russell (D) of Georgia called on his farm state contemporaries to meet the Administration halfway on any move it might make toward reconciliation of those differences, and

2—The Agricultural Adjustment Agency forbade its 200,000 field employees and committeemen to distribute information about AAA farm programs through news channels.

Senator Russell told reporters he was pleased that Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, planned to consult with congressmen before making final decisions affecting future farm problems.

"It would do well for the Administration and members of Congress to approach such conferences in a spirit of mutual helpfulness, and without chips on their shoulders," the Senator added.

He said congressional sentiment still favored better farm prices rather than government subsidies, but he believed a "spirit of give and take" would iron out differences of opinion on the subsidy question, as well as other issues.

His assertions followed an Agriculture Department interpretation of a provision in its new Appropriation Act which prohibited the use of federal funds in paying salaries and expenses of any AAA information employee. The announcement told the employees, as well as the state, county and local farmer committeemen, that they must not carry on any promotional activity for the AAA as an institution or for its policies, or attempt to build public pressure for or against congressional action on farm measures.

The congressional refusal of funds for informational work followed complaints that AAA employees and committeemen had sought to influence legislative attitude on a proposed crop incentive payment program.

These armistice moves coincided with a variety of developments on the ever-pressing food question.

They included a War Food Administration decision to require slaughterers to trim more fat for lard off pork cuts, a Senate Committee's plans to investigate charges that chain stores have bought small meat packing plants and cut off supplies from small retailers, and the setting of new retail price ceilings on fresh fish—possibly to combat a reported "strike" of fishermen.

Apparently disappointed at the failure of lard output to keep pace with expanding production of heavy hogs, WFA is preparing the rigid meat processing order to revise the present situation which permits packers to leave a larger percentage of fat on pork cuts than normal—and still find a ready market. Because of that situation, WFA spokesmen said, much fat which otherwise would be processed into lard for commercial sale has been wasted in family kitchens.

The new regulation could be expected to hold down the prices of the heavier hogs—since lard sells for less than most pork cuts—and change feeding practices among farmers who have been fattening hogs to extra weights.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, who will preside over the Senate small-business committee's inquiry into the charges against chain stores, said that small retailers are requesting that the Government refuse to transfer the meat quotas of newly-purchased packing plants to the chain stores. He said the complaints charged that the plants previously served small retailers.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration ordered retail fish sellers to limit their prices—starting tomorrow—to a formula based on the number of cents mark-up customarily placed on fish between July 5 and July 10.

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'Big Inch' Is Completed

Associated Press

Final Length of Pipe Line Put in Place

The final section of the "Big-Inch" pipe line—the world's biggest and longest—is fitted into place at the eastern terminus at Phoenixville, Pa., just before being dedicated. The huge valves in the foreground will regulate the flow of oil to eastern refineries.

Court Decisions Fail to Turn Farmers From Wheat Goal

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions affirming the constitutionality of the AAA wheat quota penalties have failed to turn the National Farmers Guild aside from its principal objective, which is completely to invalidate this phase of the AAA, if not the whole program.

Not even suspension of the penalties back in February by Secretary Claude R. Wickard as a wartime measure discouraged this small but determined group of Midwestern farmers from their attack, which presumably has its foundation in the alleged illegality and unreasonableness of this quota penalty system.

Apparently convinced by the June 7 U. S. Supreme Court decision, reaffirming the validity of the penalty legislation, Guild leaders declare they will now concentrate their efforts on repeal of the act itself.

Fight Enters New Phase

A fight that began in the spring of 1940 with a few scattered protests from small Midwestern growers, and which attained such proportions that the position of the whole New Deal farm program was considered imminently at stake at one time, thus enters a new phase. Were it not for the abnormal food condition brought on by the war, most observers feel, there might now be relatively little prospect of success in the new direction. But the wartime food problem has reversed the scarcity goal of the prewar plan, and gives force to this sort of protest founded on the contention that production limitation is basically wrong.

The Guild, a conservative offshoot of the Farmers Union, whose unofficial champion is Representative William Lemke, of South Dakota, contends that the quota system under which—until suspended—those overplanting their allotment of wheat were fined 49 cents for each bushel of the surplus, is invalid because planting was completed before the 15-cent penalty rate was changed to 49 in the spring of 1942. They hold further that there is no need for such a program of restriction, that there has over the past 10 years actually been a shortage rather than a surplus, though figures in this respect have been analyzed in these columns and seem to fail to show any basis for the shortage claim.

Going still deeper, they hold that the whole AAA is unconstitutional in that it attempts to regulate a business that is not in interstate commerce.

Today of course there is a need for more, not less, wheat, and this fact, brought on by the war, was recognized by Mr. Wickard when he suspended the penalty provisions in February this year.

The food situation does give force and comfort, though, to those who not only question the quota penalty, but the theory behind the entire New Deal farm program, and it is for this reason that the plans of this relatively uninfluential farmers' group cannot be overlooked.

Protests Crystallized

The Guild first voiced its protest in the spring of last year when the 49-cent penalty was announced, after the spring crop had been planted. These protests finally crystallized into a series of local injunction suits, sponsored unofficially by the Guild and handled by Mr. Lemke. One case, combining several in Ohio, was finally taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. A decision in this case on Nov. 9 last year reversed a ruling by a three-judge court in Dayton, Ohio, which had held the increase in the penalty invalid.

Having failed to bring Secretary Wickard into a local court, Mr. Lemke later filed suit in the District of Columbia. But here the court refused to consider the case.

It was then taken again to the Supreme Court on appeal from this action, and on July 3 in one of the shortest decisions on record, the high court announced that: "The judgment is affirmed on authority of Wickard vs. Filburn."

The guild had given up hope for court redress, according to Oscar Smith, editor of its journal, the Farmers Guild News, back in February, when the District of Columbia Court turned them down, But Mr. Lemke is apparently determined to leave no stone unturned to gain his goal.

Next Step Is for Repeal

Hearing of the latest decision, Robert Spencer, Guild President, said: "Of course I am disappointed. Our next step is for the repeal of the act."

Meanwhile, Mr. Spencer points out that Mr. Lemke has—or had until Congress adjourned—a petition to bring out of committee a bill which provides for cancellation and refund of the wheat penalty. Action in this direction will undoubtedly be taken up again when Congress reconvenes.

The Guild, with a small membership confined chiefly to the Midwest and consisting largely of relatively small producers, nevertheless reflects, insofar as its activity in regard to the AAA is concerned, the sentiment of a substantial section of farm opinion in the central food belt, it is believed. It has, however, failed to interest large numbers of those who, while they resent Washington dictation, cannot go along with the Guild leadership in its vigorous opposition to Administration foreign policy.

Norden Bombsight for Use of Plane At 50,000 Feet Reported Coming Soon

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Natural scientists soon may improve the Norden bombsight to permit precision bombing from "unheard of altitudes," an executive of the concern producing the "country's No. 1 military secret" declared here.

Theodore H. Barth of New York, President of Carl L. Norden, Inc., told the International Association of Lions Clubs that his concern's experts and engineers right now are visualizing 10 to 20 years ahead—"just as they were visualizing bombing from a plane that could reach an altitude of 50,000 feet when precision bombing from 10,000 feet seemed fantastic."

The Norden Company official said "the Germans have been guilty of indiscriminate bombing because they have not developed an instrument for pin-point bombing."

The Norden bombsight, with its thousands of precision parts, is one of the world's most difficult instruments to manufacture, Mr. Barth said, because "its parts are held to such close tolerances as to make the finest watch a crude gadget by comparison.

"An that is why we do not worry about reports that the enemy may have captured some of our sights by this time. The enemy couldn't duplicate the Norden bombsight and its related equipment within at least two years. Even if they could duplicate it by that time, it would take them another two years to get into production, and then there would be the tremendous problem of training the bombardiers."

Alabama Mother To Sponsor Ship

FYFFE, Ala., July 21 (AP)—A Navy destroyer escort vessel will be named for a North Alabama tenant farmer's son who was killed in action in the Solomons area.

The vessel will be designated the Frank O. Slater in honor of the youth who perished at his post on the cruiser San Francisco Nov. 12, 1942. Slater was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously.

His mother, Mrs. James L. Slater, who has never seen a ship or the sea, has accepted an invitation from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to sponsor the destroyer escort at a port yet unannounced. She said she wanted to name the ship with water drawn from a well which Frank helped dig almost four years ago.

Taft Deplores Name-Calling in Party

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio has deplored what he termed the efforts of some "hot headed" Republicans to "stir up and keep alive" party differences based on "pre-war issues."

He told reporters he thought resolutions adopted at New York Monday by an unofficial Republican Postwar Policy Association "were very reasonable," but added:

"I can't see why anyone interested in Republican success in 1944 could call other Republicans a lot of names, when there seems to be no wide difference in the Party."

Mayo Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Chairman of the Association's Resolutions Committee, told the New York gathering the people should be shown that the election of a Republican Administration "does not mean another gang of inward-turning, narrow-minded, isolationist, stuffed shirts."

The resolutions adopted, Senator Taft declared, were "about what I advocated more than two months ago with reference to planning now to assume our responsibilities for co-operation with other nations to prevent future wars."

"There are no wide differences within the Party as to goals," he continued, "only as to methods of reaching these goals.

"It will do neither the Party nor the country any good to call names in discussions of what differences remain.

"Wholesome debate and discussion may help in a final solution. Such discussion should be on a high plane."

Senator Taft said he commended to some of the "hot-heads" the "calm and judicial" statement made by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who told the New York meeting judgment "must be formed by the people" after "tests by debate and discussion on the platform, in the press and over the radio."

Frankness Wanted

HINGHAM, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Mayo Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, urged Republican presidential candidates last night to "say clearly what is in their minds" and tell the nation how they plan to prevent a recurrence of war.

Mr. Shattuck's statement was issued after Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, in Washington yesterday described as "hot headed Republicans" those persons who stirred up and kept alive Party differences based on prewar issues. He was referring to a Monday meeting of an unofficial Republican postwar policy association, which Mr. Shattuck addressed.

"There is no virtue in throwing up a lot of dust about dividing the party," Mr. Shattuck said last night. "The party isn't going to be divided; it is going forward to triumphant and united victory."

Group Applies Prod

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP) — The Eastern Conference of the Republican Postwar Policy Association yesterday appointed a committee to urge Harrison E. Spangler, National Republican Chairman, to have the Committee of 49 formulate a statement of international postwar co-operation.

The Committee of 49 is composed of Republican Congressmen and Governors named by Mr. Spangler to consider the Party's postwar views.

Mayo A. Shattuck of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, was named Chairman of the Association's Committee. Other members are Mrs. Robert Low Bacon of New York, Eastern Vice-President of the Association; Mrs. Frances Burke Redick of Newington, Conn., Secretary of State for Connecticut, and Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, Secretary William J. Grace of the Republican Nationalist Revival Committee, in a statement on yesterday's meeting of the Eastern Conference of the Republican Postwar Policy Association asked:

"Do these amateur showmen think that the people can't see that the New York meeting was just a New Deal show under a different name? . . .

"We continue to say that Colonel McCormick represents traditional American nationalism that our people understand and that he should be drafted as a candidate for the presidency."

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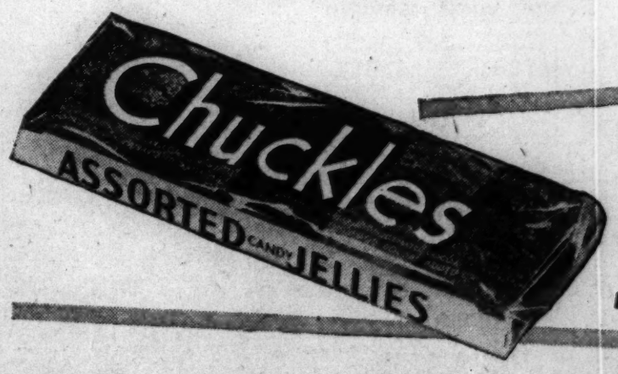

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GOOD CANDY FOR ALL THE FAMILY

'Constant Nymph' Impending—New Abbott and Costello Film—Radio

Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine Co-Stars of Film for the Met

"The Constant Nymph," which comes Thursday to the Metropolitan for its New England premiere, will present Charles Boyer and Joan Fontaine as co-stars. The film, which is the first in which they have appeared together, is based on the novel by Margaret Kennedy. A stage version of the story prepared by the author and Basil Dean was presented in 1926. Trice previously the tale has been brought to the screen, once in 1929 and again in 1934.

Edmund Goulding has directed the new version. The supporting cast includes Alexis Smith, Brenda Marshall, Charles Coburn, Peter Lorre, Dame May Whitty, Jean Muir, Montague Love, Joyce Reynolds, and Edward Cianelli.

The companion feature will be "Good Luck Mr. Yates," a story about shipyard workers. Claire Trevor and Edgar Buchanan head a cast which includes Jess Barker, Albert Basserman, and Henry Armetta.

♪ ♪ ♪

At State and Orpheum

A Technicolor musical, "DuBarry Was a Lady," starring Lucille Ball, Red Skelton, and Gene Kelly, comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum, which are returning to a twin theater policy after pursuing separate courses for a week. Virginia O'Brien, "Rags" Ragland, Donald Meek, and Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra are among those to be seen in the film. The plot tells about the dream of a checkroom attendant in a nightclub that the star of the floor show, with whom he is in love, has become Countess DuBarry and that he is Louis XV of France.

The companion feature will be "Murder in Times Square," with Edmund Lowe, Marguerite Chapman, and John Litel in the principal roles.

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Paramount and Fenway

"Dixie," Paramount's Technicolor musical starring Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature on the bill will be "Aerial Gunner," with Chester Morris, Richard Arlen, and Lita Ward.

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At RKO Boston

"The Leopard Man," a mystery melodrama, with Dennis O'Keefe and Margo, will be the film at the RKO Boston starting Thursday. On the stage will be Tommy Tucker and his orchestra, and Margie Hart.

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At the Uptown

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Five Graves to Cairo," with Franchot Tone, Ann Baxter, Akim Tamiroff, and Erich von Stroheim in the cast; and "Mr. Big," with Donald O'Connor and Gloria Jean.

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At the Telepix

"Women in Blue," featuring the Waves at Northampton and other training centers, will be the principal item at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features to be shown will include one on deep sea fishing, another presenting Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra, Jinx Falkenburg in a Technicolor novelty called "Young and Beautiful," and Gracie Fields film. Captured German pictures showing defenses on the coast of Europe, two cartoons, and newsreels will round out the program.

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At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Night Plane From Chungking," with Robert Preston and Ellen Drew, and "Forever and a Day," with 70 or so British and American stars making brief appearances on the screen.

Stage Notes

Jane Pickens will be in the company of Ed Wynn's vaudeville show, "Big Time," when it comes to the Shubert Theater here on Aug. 30.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "Junior Miss" company now at the Colonial will be the only one to tour the play during the coming season. The Chicago company is expected to end its career at about the time the Boston company departs for Washington—that is to say, about Aug. 7—and the New York company, as has been announced already, closes on Saturday of this week. The Boston company is scheduled for a "repeat tour" which will extend to the Pacific Coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Playwrights' Company will open its sixth season with a try-out engagement of Elmer Rice's play, "A New Life," at Baltimore, starting on Aug. 30. Labor Day week will be spent in Washington. Betty Field, the playwright's wife, will be featured in a cast which will include Walter N. Greaza, George Lambert, Merle Maddern, Ann Thomas, Joan Wetmore, Blaine Gordner, and John Ireland. The play is scheduled to open in New York the week of Sept. 13. Rehearsals will start under Mr. Rice's direction on Aug. 2.

New Bogart Film

Location shooting has started at Victorville, Calif., on "Passage to Marseilles" co-starring Humphrey Bogart and Sydney Greenstreet. Helmut Dantine, John Loder, and Claude Rains head the troupe that began location work under the direction of Michael Curtiz. The two stars will join the company later.

Abbott and Costello
Now on the screen at the Keith Memorial in "Hit the Ice"

Opening Esplanade Programs

The fifteenth season of concerts in the Hatch Memorial on the Charles River Esplanade will open under the direction of Arthur Fiedler on Thursday. These concerts, for which there is no charge, will be given each night except Monday from 7:30 to 9, in conformance with dimout regulations. The first programs follow:

Opening Program

Thursday, July 22

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" ... Elgar
First Movement Symphony No. 5 ... Beethoven
"Little" Fugue in G minor ... Bach-Cailliet
Marche Slave ... Tchaikovsky
The Star-Spangled Banner
Ballet Music from "Aida" ... Verdi
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" ... Shostakovitch
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ... Cailliet
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 23

Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ... Wagner
Second Movement, Andante Cantabile, Symphony No. 5 ... Tchaikovsky
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn
Gypy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
The Star-Spangled Banner
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ... Strauss
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ... Gould
Meditation from "Thais" ... Massenet
Violin Solo: Gaston Elcus
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ... Glière

Saturday, July 24

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" ... Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ... Rossini
Air on the G String ... Bach
Salute to our Fighting Forces ... Arranged by Bodge
The Star-Spangled Banner
Prelude to "Mastersingers" ... Wagner
"Roses from the South," Waltzes ... Strauss
Irish Tune from County Derry ... Arranged by Grainger
Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" ... Berlioz

Sunday, July 25

Marche Militaire ... Schubert
First Movement, "Unfinished" Symphony ... Schubert
Slavonic Dance No. 3 in A flat ... Dvořák
Espana Rhapsody ... Chabrier
The Star-Spangled Banner
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ... Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes" ... Handel
Polka from "Schwanda, the Bagpipe Player" ... Weinberger
"Knightsbridge," March from the Suite, "London Every Day" ... Eric Coates

Iturbi in Film

José Iturbi, the Spanish pianist, who is appearing next season in Boston in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity series, will be seen on the screen in the autumn in "As Thousands Cheer." In one scene he will play "boogie-woogie."

"The role," he says, "called for one 'boogie-woogie' number for soldiers in an Army camp show, so 'boogie-woogie' it was. If it had been 'chopsticks' I would have done the same."

There are also some symphonic pieces in the film, it is said, notably Beethoven's Fifth.

'Hit the Ice' In Debut On Keith Screen

Lou Costello, rotund and long enduring, and Bud Abbott, his rasping voiced partner, are to be seen in one of the most amusing of their slapstick films at the Keith Memorial. It goes by the name of "Hit the Ice" and it keeps them in comedic hot water from the beginning of the yarn, when they are discovered as a pair of spot-shot cameramen, until they wind up by capturing a gang of bank robbers.

Few opportunities for rough-and-tumble humors are overlooked in the course of the tale. The much put-upon Costello is hoisted to the top of an extension fire ladder, is left dangling from an upper window of a burning building, and drops into a fire net. The two of them become involved in the robbery of a bank and act so suspiciously that any policeman would be justified in thinking them guilty. To clear themselves they follow the robbers to Sun Valley, get jobs as waiters, contribute some hilarious antics on skates, turn to a dog sled, and conclude their adventures with a wild downhill chase on skis.

In the midst of these farcical gags they have some of their familiar type of trick routines that are less amusing than the slapstick sequences that have been devised for them. And even in the best of their gags they have a tendency to drag out the situations for the last possible laugh. But in general the scenario writers and the gag men have done well by them and Charles Lamont has directed the whole at a smart pace.

As is usually the case in an Abbott and Costello film they provide the most of the show. But there are some other contributors who make their mark. Ginny Simms sings half a dozen songs in the current jazz style. She does them skilfully, but with just a shade of self-consciousness that detracts from their full effect. Johnny Long's orchestra plays accompaniments. There is a bit of fancy skating. And there is a slight romance with Master Costello adding an obbligato of Chaplinesque pathos.

The companion feature is "Get Going," a yarn with a setting in Washington with Robert Paige as a personnel director and Grace McDonald as one of the employees in the same bureau who is investigated as a spy. She had been dropping suspicious hints as a means of attracting attention. Vera Vague, Walter Catlett, Lois Collier, Maureen Cannon, and Milburn Stone are among the others in the cast.

E. F. M.

© Paramount

Marjorie Reynolds and Bing Crosby
In "Dixie," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Dissenting Voice

"Antony Tudor's ballet, 'Pillar of Fire,' has met with such a remarkable reception in the States," says the Sitter Out in The (London) Dancing Times (June number), "that many must be wondering as I do, if it would appeal in the same way to English audiences. So far, all the criticisms from across the Atlantic quoted in these columns have been eulogistic, but it is as well to hear both sides of the story, and here is the comment of S. Morgan-Powell writing in the Montreal Star on the occasion of the Ballet Theater's visit to Canada.

"After praising the work of Dolin and Markova and the corps de ballet in 'Les Sylphides' (especial praise for the corps de ballet) and 'Princess Aurora,' he writes: 'The new ballet of the evening, 'Pillar of Fire,' by Antony Tudor, to the music of Schönberg's 'Verklärte Nacht,' cannot, unfortunately, be regarded as in the same class. It is not, to be perfectly frank, a good ballet. The theme is a neurotic one, uninteresting and uninspiring. The dim light in which the majority of the dancing is executed sets a keynote of dullness which no amount of sound artistry and brilliant execution on the part of the dancers can dispel. There is altogether too much posing in this ballet, and the poses and postures recall to mind that speech of Pooh Bah's in 'The Mikado,' in which he refers to corroborative detail intended to lend verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative."

Thus, everybody on this side of the Atlantic is out of step but the veteran music and drama critic of the Star, in regard to the master-work of the great English choregrapher who is looked to in this country as the chief opener-upper of a new epoch in ballet.

"Pillar of Fire," together with Tudor's later work, "Romeo and Juliet," will be seen in Boston during Ballet Theater's annual visit at the Opera House in October.

Music Leads In Programs For Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alexander Sved, baritone of the Metropolitan opera, is scheduled to appear with Jean Tennyson, soprano, and Jan Peerce, tenor, in a program of excerpts from Puccini's "La Bohème," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, is to sing Gershwin's "I've Got Plenty of Nothin'," and, with the Lyn Murray singers and Morton Gould's orchestra, is to give a special arrangement of the "Toreador Song" from Bizet's "Carmen," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

"John Freedom" program is to dramatize the comeback of a young Belgian pianist whose hands were injured by the Nazis, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m. John Larkin, NBC actor, and his wife will take the leading roles in Mrs. Larkin's adaptation of Victoria Lincoln's story, "They Do Feel Wonderful," a wartime drama, on "Author's Playhouse," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Sammy Kaye who has bee norchestrating famous marches in dance time, has arranged "On the Mall" for his variety program tonight, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. Jinx Falkenburg, cover girl, and Randolph Scott, screen star, are to be guests on "Soldiers With Wings," Yankee-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Rosemary Lane and Guy Kibbee will appear on the "Jack Carson Show" in a comedy skit about air-raid wardens, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Lucy Wisniowski, alderman of Chicopee Falls, Mass., is to appear tonight on the "Take-a-Card" quiz, instead of as previously announced, Yankee-WNAC, 8:30 p.m.

Authors in Army

James Gow and Arnaud d' Usseau, authors of "Tomorrow the World," at the Barrymore Theater, have been inducted into the army. The authors are leaving behind them a play which, from present indications, will pile up royalties at a rate of well over a thousand dollars a week for many months to come, probably as long as they are in service. The two ex-newspapermen were script writers in Hollywood when they wrote their first Broadway play.

Christian Science Program on Radio

Clinton Bent, a former First Reader in a Christian Science Branch Church, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, July 25, 1943, at 1 p. m. (E. W. T.), from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Rise and Pray."

Mrs. Myrtle M. Poertner, soloist, will sing hymns No. 67, "Gird thy heavenly armor on" and No. 183, "Make haste, O man, to do whatever must be done," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind," by Mary Baker Eddy. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Lucille M. Schoknecht, organist.

This program will originate from Station KMOX, the St. Louis, Mo., outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York; Station WABI, Bangor, Maine; Station WPRO, Providence, R. I., and Station WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Biography," featuring Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 2, 5, 8:10. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:15, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 1:35, 6:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1, 4:30, 7:50. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Majestic—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 2:40, 5:58, 9:12. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:08, 4:26, 7:44.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:30, 9:10. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:45. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Gordon Oliver, Doris Nolan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Two Tickets to London," Michelle Morgan, Alan Curtis, Barry Fitzgerald, Dooley Wilson. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"War Clouds in the Pacific," "March on Marines," Travel, Sports, Cartoons, latest newsreels.

State—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:45. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:59, 8:29.

Telepix—"March of Time—Invasion," "Fishing in the St. Lawrence," "Variety Musical," "Escape From Concentration Camp," "AAC Technical Training Command at Miami Beach," cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Doomed to Die," 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "Invisible Ghost," 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:30, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Uptown—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Ida Lupino. 2:40, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:35, 9:10. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads." 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Forever and a Day," Ray Milland, Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," John Payne. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "Forever and a Day," Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:50.

Regent—"Seven Miles to Alcatraz," Bonita Granville. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Rhythm of Islands," Alan Jones. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

Coolidge Corner: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy.

Cleveland Circle: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 2, 8.

Harvard: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Young and Willing," Rita Hayworth.

University: "The Beachcomber," Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mein Kampf," "Cowboy in Manhattan," R. Paige, P. Langford.

Codman Square: "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

Franklin: "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 3:10, 8.

Park: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readick. 1:30, 4:54, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:02, 6:19, 9:34.

Mystic: "High Explosive," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 2:38, 5:58, 9:05.

Maplewood: "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway. 2:05, 8:02. "Keeper of the Flame," Katherine Hepburn. 3:12, 9:12.

Orpheum: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 2:30, 8:10. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 3:40, 9:30.

Strand: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. 3:20, 8:25, 9:30. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder. 2:15, 5:30, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:30. Continuous from 6:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. "Redhead From Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

Fellsway: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt. "Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

NATICK—Colonial: "White Savage," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

NEWTON—Paramount: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Powers Girl," Ann Shirley.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Chatterbox," Judy Canova. "Shantytown."

Strand: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan.

Capitol: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

Strand: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydons. "The Purple V," John Archer.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hit Parade of 1943," Susan Hayward. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. 2:09, 7:54. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:33, 9:18.

WELLESLEY—Embassy: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Panama Hattie," Anne Southern. "No Place for a Lady," Margaret Lindsay.

Coolidge: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye. "Desert Victory."

WAVERLEY—Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Herver.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Wings Up."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

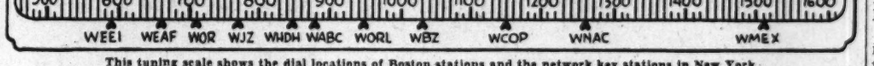
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 5:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - White Sox,	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News comment	The Curtain Rises: talk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	first game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball interview	"Fats" Waller's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Red Sox - White Sox.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	second game	Lou Breese's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Red Sox - White Sox.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	second game	L. Armstrong's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Red Sox - White Sox.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	second game	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-White Sox game	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Today at Duneans	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music.
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns: S'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"D'Artega Presents"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news,	"Yankee Starlets"	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	String orchestra	"California Melodies":	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen": sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Roy Porter, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News":	Studio speaker
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Tum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card": quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hersholt: News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Haydn
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	Quartet in C major
9:30 Jack Carson Va-	Shep Field's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Soldiers With Wings"	Classical Album: Haydn
9:45 riety Show: guests	Field's Orch.; Sports	dramatic sketch	Cadet Orch.; drama	Quartet in C major
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15 "La Boheme"	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Art Kassel's Orchestra.	Voice of the Army
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music; Newscast	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.	Earl Hines' Orchestra.	News; Baseball scores.	News Service	Spike Jones' Orchestra.
11:15 F. Thomas; chorus	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news.	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Allen Miller's Orchestra
11:30 News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Newscast	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	Kiwa Service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	Morning Moods	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays.	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Vocal Trio; drama	Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	Musical Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"A Woman of America"		Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15 Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carlhew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round" or	Andrews Sisters
11:45 Vaun Jenny"	Air-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	Songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday: sk	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Telling Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Ginger & Lanny; talk	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Fishermen's Program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Seth's Village Canteen	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Kraye, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Good Food Buys': talk	"The Guiding Light": sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Studio Orchestra; Talks.	'Light of the World': sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra; Talks.	Hymn Recital	Sports Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox-White Sox base-	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News; Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-White Sox base-	Lionel Hammond's Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talks.	"Right to Happiness"	ball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Red Sox-White Sox base-	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	ball game	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-White Sox base-	Earl Hines' Orchestra
4:45 B. Elliott; Song Shop	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news.	Sammy Kaie's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Network program	Newscast	Network program	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 J. R. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: Music	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; Ed. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Bob Grant's Orchestra.	Religious program:
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin;

Maine Market Gardening Goes On Despite Problems

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Market Gardening in Maine" is contributed by the Portland Press Herald. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Richard Hallet

Of The Portland Press Herald

If you ask a farmer "How's chances for food?" he will perhaps say, with Sir Roger de Coverley, that there is much to be said on both sides.

We may get food enough and we may not. It all depends. It depends on the war and Lend-Lease necessities. It depends on how well our civilian population learns to draw in its collective belt. It depends on the weather. It depends on labor. Food is a gamble. We know it, and yet we had half forgotten how great a gamble it can be. As conducted in the past, it may be said on the whole to have been a losing gamble. I have it on the very best authority that Aroostock has really won its gamble on potatoes only three seasons out of the last fourteen.

Nevertheless the farmer goes on planting; and well for the rest of us if he refuses to become discouraged.

Over in Scarboro, Frank L. Prout began as a dairy farmer. "I used to have 25 cows, and retailed their milk; but I found it didn't pay," he said. "The dairy farmer right now ought to get 25 cents a quart for his milk in order to show a profit. And even at 25 cents a quart of milk, as food value, would be cheap in comparison with a great many other foods. But as you can see, I got out of milk and into market gardening. My tillage in Cape Elizabeth and Scarboro totals about 120 acres."

No doubt farming is in the Prout blood. Frank Prout's father, Richworth Prout, had a farm on Cape Elizabeth, and settled down there after early years at sea. And Richworth Prout's grandfather bought all of what is now Prout's Neck for $500.

"How do you think the farms in this region will do, Mr. Prout?"

"I think they'll do well enough. In our particular case, we've jumped our acreage 25 per cent this year."

Late Spring

"Of course, this has been a late Spring in the East. In New York State for example, as late as June 1, they had only one-fifth of their planting done. Their crops are almost certain to be less than they were a year ago. Here in Cumberland County, on the whole, it's doubtful if the yield will be any greater than last year's yield. There's more ground plowed, it's true, but the season has been late, and rains have been heavy. Many farmers are handicapped by a lack of help.

"And here's another thing about heavy early rains. They produce a lot of surface water, and so the young roots don't have to drive down deep to get water, but just wander around on top sucking it. The roots get to be loafers, just as people do in countries where food is plentiful without work. Roots are like a lot of humans, they don't do what they don't have to do. But if they get educated early in that habit of driving down deep to get water, then when a dry spell comes on them, they just give up.

Get Two Crops

"Of course, we regulate water here to some extent. My farm, as I say, consists of eight pieces of land scattered about Cape Elizabeth and Scarboro. I rent some of these pieces, because I intend to farm nothing but good land, and you can't find that all in one place, or within the limits of any one farm. Here's a piece planted to lettuce and cabbage. It's good, high, dry, early ground, and yet it hadn't been farmed until I took hold of it. People didn't have the idea of irrigating from the city water-pipes.

"Now by using city water, we'll get two crops here.

"How do you irrigate?"

"We have pipe-lines over at least half of our farm lands here. We have machines that cover an 80-foot circle, and so we can automatically water an acre at a time. We can water five acres a day easily, and that keeps things under control. We have a good 50 acres of tillage that we can reach with this city water, and so our troubles are rather rainy spells than dry spells. We can conrol the dry spells but we can't give our farms an umbrella against too much rain.

"We have pretty good diversification here. We'll raise this year 5 acres of cauliflower, 15 acres of cabbage, 6 acres of spinach, 14 acres of squash, 6 acres of carrots, 35 acres of beans, 35 acres of lettuce (we've already got 23 acres of lettuce in the ground) and about 11 acres of potatoes. We don't go in for tomatoes much. Only one acre. The biggest job with tomatoes is to pick and pack satisfactorily. That's quite a chore. Still we are about ready now to set one acre with tomatoes. An acre means roughly 2,000 vines; and we ought to get half a bushel of tomatoes from a vine. We'll settle for 1,000 bushels of tomatoes from that acre.

"Potatoes around here should go 100 bushels to the acre, but we are not really a potato country. And bunch-carrots should go between 500 and 800 bushels to the acre."

"You spoke of the job of packing tomatoes. Is packing generally a big expense?"

"Quite sizeable. Last year we used 35,000 packages—that is crates and boxes—to send our stuff to the market. This year we have already 22,000 packages delivered and stacked around here. These crates run from 18 cents to 25 cents apiece; so that our package charge has run between $4,000 and $5,000 already this year. You don't get something for nothing in farming."

Strawberry Plants

"You seem to have strawberry plants in between these rows of spinach."

"Yes. And when we take that spinach out, the strawberries will rove and fill in the rows. Two years ago we took 25,000 quarts of strawberries from three acres.

"How are you for labor?"

"I should say we are a couple of men short here, for skilled labor. My two sons, Hamilton and Robert, are with me, of course. Hamilton works in the Shipyard Fire Department from midnight till 8 a. m. and then he turns to and does a day's work on the farm. Then, of course, for weeding and picking, we shall have the help of high school boys and girls, mostly girls, I think; and we shall employ a few of Katherine Potter's farmerettes. We had a couple last year and they did very well."

At this point we wheeled up to where Hamilton and Robert Prout were driving tractors. There was a good earthy smell of turned sod in the June air; and both these young men looked well able to work both day and night shifts if they had to, I complained that I had seen no animals on any of the farms Frank Prout had showed me.

"No more animals," he said. "No horses and no cows. I wouldn't care to go back to feeding and tending them. We have three shoats on this farm, and that's all. It isn't too easy to find even a hoe."

Thompson to Take Bowes' WPB Place

E. Bigelow Thompson, former chief of the New England regional office of the Office of War Information, has been named assistant to Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board, it was announced today. Mr. Thompson will succeed Frederick Bowes, Jr., who was appointed recently to the new post of New England manager of the War Production Drive.

Mr. Thompson will direct all news services and press relations for the WPB in New England, including information programs on priorities, salvage, conservation, and other WPB functions. He will be assisted by George Underwood, salvage specialist, and Ambrose Cray, who will assist Mr. Thompson in editing the War Production Bulletin, a technical bi-weekly publication serving about 13,000 war plants.

Governor's Son Now a Sergeant

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall had something special to beam over today. And it wasn't over politics.

They received a letter from their son Peter from somewhere in the Pacific.

"Please note change in address," Peter wrote.

"The change in address," the Governor explained, is that Peter is now a Sergeant in the Marines.

The Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall immediately dispatched a V-mail letter to Peter congratulating him upon his promotion.

'Well, Now, It's Like This . . .'

Maine Market Gardeners Hold a Field Conference

Crop-growing weather, farm labor problems, price ceilings, and the wear and tear on farm machinery are among the topics discussed when Maine vegetable growers get together for a moment's rest between cultivating and harvesting. Frank L. Prout of Scarboro (left) talks over matters with his sons, workers on his farm.

Coast Guard To Stage Show In River Basin

A "War Pageant" in the Charles River Basin, demonstrating the various safety devices used to rescue seamen forced to abandon ship, will high light the Boston observance of the Coast Guard's 153d anniversary on Aug. 1, it was announced today.

Observers on the Esplanade will see a dozen Coast Guardsmen, all veterans of the battle of the Atlantic, jump off a lighter in an "abandon ship" drill showing how seamen are trained to handle themselves when their ship is shot out from under.

The Coast Guard show, which will be staged under simulated battle conditions, will demonstrate the great strides which have been made in the development of sailors' safety equipment — strides made necessary by the fierceness of the submarine campaign against Allied shipping and the wider use of amphibious warfare.

First event will show how a shipwrecked seaman may keep himself going in the water without mechanical flotation aids. Coast Guardsmen will leap overboard, remove their pants and tie knots in the legs, and show how, by inflating them, they can be used as life preservers.

The correct procedure in jumping from a ship wearing cork, kapok, and every conceivable type of approved life jacket will be shown when men jump from a high tower into the river.

Also to be shown are the latest improved life rafts including the self-inflating pneumatic type and rafts with built up sides and protective covering. The rafts will be explained and put on public display.

Coast Guardsmen will lower these rafts over the side of the lighter, set them afloat, and display the right and the wrong way to climb into them from the water.

Climaxing the abandon ship drill, Coast Guardsmen will jump overboard wearing the new all-rubber cover-all watertight life suits—the last word in modern "exposure" equipment designed for use in both Arctic and tropical waters.

The suit can be pulled on and adjusted in 25 seconds. It combines the advantages of the life jacket and raft and can be used both in arctic and tropical waters.

A commentator will announce the show over a public address system.

New Destroyer-Escort Harmon To Honor Name of Negro Hero

War Activities in New England

The first United States warship named in honor of a Negro, the Destroyer-Escort Harmon, will be launched Sunday at the Fore River Yard of Bethlehem Steel Company, the First Naval District announced today.

The craft honors Roy Harmon, Mess Attendant first class, who was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously for "extraordinary heroism" while serving aboard the Cruiser San Francisco. He was killed in action in Guadalcanal last fall.

The craft will be sponsored by the sailor's mother, Mrs. Naunita Harmon Carroll of Cuero, Texas.

Commodore Named

Among the four captains in the Coast Guard who have been appointed Commodore in the first designation of that rank for Guard officers in active service is Wilfred N. Derby of Wellesley.

New Submarine

Bringing the Electric Boat Company's production record to 12 in 22 weeks and three in July, the Bashaw will be launched Sunday at Groton, Conn., sponsored by Mrs. Horman S. Ives of Portsmouth, wife of a Navy captain.

Wings for 'Teeners

"The Wings you want are yours to wear at seventeen" is the slogan of the Army Aviation Cadet Examining Board, in lining up pre-draft reservists.

At high schools all over the country, silver wings with the "AC" for Air Corps on a blue center are being worn on coat lapels of thousands of students awaiting their 18th birthday to start flight training.

Parents' consent is required for the 'teeners, it was pointed out.

For immediate training, volunteers between 18 and 26, including those already in service, are also eligible to sign up for the training.

Marine Fund

Women to form a Marine Band to release male musicians for fighting duty are being recruited by Marine Corps offices, it was pointed out in recruiting headquarters here in the Federal Building.

Those volunteering for this duty, however, must sign up for general duty, and will be assigned to other duties in the Marine Corps if they do not meet band qualifications.

The new unit, with 43 pieces, is to be trained at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C.

Hero to Speak

Capt. Howard A. Sessler of Arlington, hero of 50 combat missions including the bombing of Tokio and the African landing will return to his alma mater, Northeastern University to speak on Friday night at 7:30 o'clock in University Commons Hall.

18 New Englanders Killed in Action On Various Fronts

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 154 United States soldiers killed in action, among them 18 from New England.

The announcement included casualties in the Aleutian, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders are:

Aleutian Area

Massachusetts

Reynolds, Staff Sergeant Gerald D.—Mrs. Rose M. Reynolds, wife, Saundersville.

European Area

Maine

Hodsdon, Staff Sergeant Everett T.—Mrs. Mabel M. Hodsdon, mother, Auburn.

McKeen, Staff Sergeant Waino J.—Mrs. Hannah McKeen, mother, West Paris.

McLaughlin, Staff Sergeant Maurice A.—Mrs. Etta L. McLaughlin, mother, Danforth.

Massachusetts

Daly, Staff Sergeant Richard J.—Jones B. Daly, father, Pittsfield.

Lawton, Second Lieut. Edward A.—Henry Lawton, father, Boston.

Pacific Area

Maine

Dodge, Staff Sergeant Dwight H.—Mrs. Grace E. Dodge, mother Boothbay.

Thompson, Corporal Donald M.—Mrs. Sadie E. Thompson, mother, Jay.

Rhode Island

Wrenn, Sergeant Charles F.—John F. Wrenn, father, Providence.

Vermont

Manning, Private Orris C.—Mrs. Frances B. Manning, wife, Hinesburg.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Labrecque, Technician Fifth Grade Emile J. N.—Elzear Labrecque, father, Plainfield.

Linsley, Capt. Edward L.—Mrs. Laura J. Linsley, wife, Plainville.

Marlowe, Second Lieut. John J.—Mrs. Margaret V. Marlowe, mother, New Haven.

Rhode Island

Macedo, Technician Fourth Grade Armand J.—Mrs. Mary Macedo, mother, Valley Falls.

Urban, Technician Fourth Grade Charles L.—Mrs. Kattie Urban, mother, West Warwick.

Vermont

Bessette, Sergeant Harold E.—Mrs. Frances Bessette, mother, St. Albans.

Blaney, Staff Sergeant Elwin K.—Mrs. Louise Blaney, wife, Windsor.

Craig, Corporal Charles G.—Mrs. Ruth A. Craig, mother, Windsor.

Wage Boosts Approved In Several Cases

Despite the government's denial of pay advances in a large majority of cases in industry, a variety of doors to wage advances still remain open, it is indicated by pay boosts approved here this week by the New England War Labor Board.

The Board announces its endorsement of the following pay grants:

To correct gross inequities—Increases of 5 cents an hour for 400 longshoremen employed by the Summers Fertilizer Company, Inc., and the American Agricultural Chemical Company, both of Searsport, Maine. These pay boosts are retroactive for nine months, to Oct. 1, 1942. Also a similar increase of 5 cents an hour for 245 production workers and 7½ cents to maintenance workers of the Princeton Knitting Mills, Inc., Watertown, Conn. This advance is retrocative for six months, to Dec. 18, when the company originaly made application for approval.

Intra-plane inequities — An 18 per cent wage increase for 58 setup men, a 7½ per cent raise for 110 foremen and increases of from 5 to 15 cents an hour for 25 inspectors at Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

"Minimum and noninflationary adjustments which are deemed necessary to aid in the effective prosecution of the war"—Increases averaging about 10 cents an hour for 140 of employees of the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, of Bangor, Maine. The company has in all 268 employees.

Bonus—A 5 per cent bonus payment to all first-shift employees who work four hours over the usual shift schedule irrespective of the time of starting the shift, the bonus to be paid only for the four or more hours worked beyond the usual shift, at the Scoville Mfg. Company of Waterbury, Conn., employing 10,000 workers. Also payment of time and one-half for the sixth consecutive day of work in any work week, and payment for four hours calling time to employees reporting for work without notification to the contrary.

Vacations—Under a vacation plan proposed by six textile mills in Maine and the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, employees with more than three months' service will receive 2 per cent of their earnings for the years preceding May 30. The companies are Edwards Mfg. Co., Augusta; York Mfg. Co., Saco; Mill Mfg. Co., Continental Mills, Androscoggin Mills and Bates Mfg. Co., all of Lewiston.

Backman Brands Charges Against the OPA as False

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 21—Charges that the Regional Office of Price Administration has discriminated against New England were denied today by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the OPA, in a vigorous defense of his organization.

Mr. Backman, in addressing a joint meeting here today of the Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis Clubs of this city, said that "most of the charges against the OPA in this region are absolutely false."

Selecting four of the more popular charges that have been leveled against OPA, Mr. Backman enumerated them as follows:

1. The OPA has discriminated against New England in the gasoline program.

2. The OPA is responsible for the meat shortage.

3. The OPA bungled the fuel oil program last winter and is bungling it again this year.

4. OPA prices are set by long-haired professors who know nothing about business. And the general policies of the OPA are administered by incompetents.

Mr. Backman answered the first question by declaring that the OPA has not discriminated against New England. In fact, he said, the OPA has helped the gasoline situation in New England.

OPA Blameless

"In the first place," he explained, "the OPA has absolutely nothing to do with the amount of gasoline that comes into New England. All we have to do is ration the amount that is here so that war workers and essential drivers will have enough for their purposes."

It has been pointed out on numerous occasion that the Petroleum Administration for War tells the OPA what petroleum is available and the OPA rations that amount.

Mr. Backman pointed out that the military is the sole judge of what it needs, when it needs it, and that because East Coast ports are closer to Europe the Army will use these ports to ship gasoline to the fighting men. The issue, he pointed out, is not discrimination. It is transportation and supply.

"We do not have the tankers, the pipe lines or sufficient tank cars. And that is not the fault of the OPA. It is no one's fault. It is a condition."

Meat Shortage

Referring to New England's current meat shortage and the blame placed on the OPA for it the Regional Administrator declared that cattlemen in the Southwest "deliberately" to keep their steers off the market in the hope that they could force the OPA to raise the ceiling price on dressed beef. He charged that these cattlemen were on strike as surely as any man who leaves his job.

Mr. Backman defended the OPA's handling of the fuel oil program last winter by stating that the oil industry, almost unanimously, praised their efforts. He pointed out that the OPA was not asked to ration fuel oil until last fall. Considering the handicaps and the late start, he said, the job was done better than the oil companies thought it could be handled.

The charges that OPA prices are set by long-haired professors who know nothing about business and that the general policies of the OPA are administered by incompetents was countered by Mr. Backman as follows:

"I heard that so often that I asked the head of our price department to get me the biographies of our price men. In his accompanying memo he said:

"It is interesting to note that the salary received by these men in the OPA, is, as a group, 50 per cent less than they received from private industry.

Joined by Request

"Five of these men joined OPA at the request of Washington officials that they ask their respective organizations for a leave of absence.

"The others in the department were requested by the Regional OPA to contribute their services. None of these men was unemployed at the time of the government request. None of them asked for the job. None of them joined until we pointed out and convinced them how important price control is to the country."

"The fact is," Mr. Backman continued, "that the future of prices depends on the people of New England. If they want control, it is theirs, if they want inflation, they'll have it. The trouble is, sometimes they seem to want both.

"These charges are so serious, they have been circulated so widely and have come to be believed by so many that they should be investigated. I welcome an investigation of the Regional OPA and I urge such an investigation as the only way of completely debunking these vicious and baseless attacks.

"Each and every one of you here today owes it to yourself, to your business and to your country to have such an investigation. You all know how intimately the OPA touches upon your life, your business and your whole mode of conduct. You all have a great stake in this organization. You all have a right to demand that it succeed because only through its success can you have success.

"Rationing and price control must work. You and you, more than any OPA employee, must see to it that they work. You cannot make them work by carping criticism. You can make them work by constructive criticism. You cannot make them work by non-co-operation. You can make them work by co-operation. If they have not worked to date, it is not the sole fault of the OPA. The OPA is yours for what you make of it. Make sure it works by helping to make it work."

School Enterprises Run Short

Some means of maintaining the public school system's day center nurseries and the hot lunch program were being sought today by the Boston School Committee which was told at last night's meeting that lack of funds threatens the continued existence of both services.

Assistant Superintendent of Schools William J. Barry reported to the Committee that the two day nurseries in Charlestown and the West End, partially financed with a Federal subsidy, face an operating deficit of $2,000—the debit deriving from the refusal of many mothers to pay the weekly fee of $3.

The Committee directed that the centers be closed at the end of next month unless these fees are paid in the meantime. Curtailment of the hot lunch program temporarily to study the advisability of transferring trained nutrition workers to supervise the program was also suggested.

This welfare project has a deficit of approximately $10,000, Mr. Barry declared last night. He suggested a gift of from $10,000 to $20,000 from the Mayor's annual Field Day Fund as a possible means of maintaining the hot lunch program.

The Committee also decided at yesterday's meeting to readmit widows who had been teachers in the elementary grades of the public school system upon their successful completion of a simplified examination in an English major and a demonstration of their teaching ability.

Smack—Right on the Face of Them! Get Busy Endorsing Your Gas Coupons

Sit right down now and endorse those gasoline ration coupons of yours—across the face—with your automobile registration number and State of issue. Do it in ink.

That was the warning sounded today by the Office of Price Administration, which pointed out that all coupons in the possession of all motorists must be so endorsed by tomorrow, and no blank coupons left. It will be illegal, the OPA stated, to have in your possession any gasoline ration coupons not so endorsed. The ruling includes all coupons—A, B, C, and T.

Meantime, the OPA yesterday handed out its stiffest penalty to date. After a hearing before OPA Hearing Officer Simon E. Duffin, Frank A. Hartstone, of Roxbury, was denied his "A" and "C" gasoline rations for six months.

Mr. Hartstone was stopped on July 3 at The Wiers, N. H., where OPA officials said he had gone for the holiday week end. He had in his possession, it was stated, 24 loose "T" coupons and 14 loose "C" coupons. He told OPA officials, according to evidence introduced, that he had found the loose coupons in an envelope at a hotel where he was staying.

Two other suspensions were invoked yesterday, both involving filling station dealers after hearings before Commissioner William J. Day.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 25—Red "T" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15 — Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods — Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Today—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11. Coffee is expected to come off the ration list at this time.

Gasoline—Today—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through today. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

July 22—No. 6 coupons in "A" book become valid.

July 21—Today—From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Latest Coast Guard Water-Safety Suit

By a Staff Photographer.

Part of Apparatus Display Coming to Charles River Basin

Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, inspects the new rubber life-suits which will be demonstrated in the Charles River Basin on Aug. 1 as part of the "abandon ship" drill, to be held in connection with the 153d anniversary of the founding of the United States Coast Guard. The water-tight, cover-all suit, which combines the advantages of both the life jacket and the life suit, is designed for use in both Arctic and tropical waters.

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U. S. and Canadian Troops Take Enna

Continued from Page 1

ties and advancing on the seaport, it was officially announced.

Half of Sicily now is in Allied hands, for all tactical purposes.

Enna's fall cut off Catania from Western Sicily except for one long, rough northern coastal road.

The general enemy retreat along all roads leading up from the center of Sicily, which Allied aerial observers reported, appeared intended for a last stand or possible evacuation in the Messina area of Northeastern Sicily, or between Catania and Messina.

Italians complained against their own Government as well as the Germans. The Nazis, they declared, were repeating their African tactics of abandoning them every time the situation became hopeless, fleeing in all available transport.

They asserted their own Fascist Government had given them too few guns and food, and issued obsolete transports, armor, and ammunition.

The United States and Canadian troops were spearing deeper into Sicily beyond Enna in a swift, powerful advance. They are only some 40 miles from the north coast of Sicily and they are rapidly splitting the island in two.

The Italian communiqué announced earlier that Enna had been evacuated, and the German war bulletin said that "in the western sector of the Sicilian front, German and Italian forces unmolested by the enemy executed ordered movements according to plan." British attacks at Catania were repulsed, it said.

Allies Drive On After Enna Falls

The Americans and Canadians drove on deeper into the island after Enna fell.

At Catania, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops left the fields carpeted with enemy casualties. Front-line reports indicated the Germans sent wave after wave of troops and armor in strong counterdrives against British columns.

Large numbers of both German and Italian troops cut off in the Enna area were being rounded up, indicating that the Americans and Canadians had swept in too fast to permit them to escape. The total number of prisoners was not stated.

Allied air attacks were on a somewhat reduced scale July 20 after the previous day's giant effort by more than 500 planes against Rome, but there still was enough reserve power to leave vital enemy airfields in Southern Italy and Sardinia strewn with flaming wreckage.

Six enemy planes were destroyed and six Allied craft were missing from widespread attacks against the air bases of Vibo Valentia and Monte Corvino at the toe of the Italian boot, Aquino and Capodichino near Naples, and Decimomannu in Sardinia.

Two waves of American Marauder bombers struck Vibo Valentia, studding hangars and blanketing a number of parked aircraft with hot steel. RAF bombers from the Middle East had attacked the same airdrome the previous night.

American Mitchells repeatedly raided Monte Corvino, setting at least 12 enemy planes ablaze on the ground. Crewmen said fragmentation bombs splintered among 20 to 40 Axis aircraft in the dispersal areas and that numerous fires broke out in hangars. Lightning fighters escorted both American missions.

Canadian and RAF Wellington bombers from North Africa heavily attacked Aquino on the night of July 19, starting at least 30 fires, of which six or eight were of huge proportions. After getting their bombs away, the Wellingtons returned to shoot up the field and damaged a number of grounded planes. Returning crewmen said enemy night fighters and ground batteries offered little opposition.

American Warhawk fighter-bombers attacking Sardinian targets destroyed five enemy planes.

Axis Faces Entrapment in Sicily

By a Staff Artist

Allied War Machine Rolls Steadily On

With the capture of Enna by American-Canadian troops, the Germans opposing the British Eighth Army at Catania are threatened with flanking attacks, as indicated by the long shaded arrows. Black line represents the approximate battleline, with white arrows showing the main Allied attacks.

Russia:

Soviet in Motion On 400-Mile Front

The spread of fighting to the southern Donets and Mius River sectors put the Russian armies on the move on a front extending some 400 miles south from Orel to a point Southwest of Voroshilovgrad, where the Soviet midnight communiqué said Russian forces had crossed the Mius River, improving their positions.

Heaviest fighting still raged, however, in the vicinity of Orel, where the Soviet Army was closing in around the German supply base. Advances of from four to six miles were reported during the day's fighting which saw the Germans hurl 10 futile counterattacks in an effort to halt the Russian advance.

Among towns captured by the Russians, said a special bulletin, was Mtsensk, 31 miles northeast of Orel. The same Russian column was reported pushing on to the west.

The Red Army force operating directly east of Orel, the bulletin said, captured 20 villages in the day's fighting, including the railway station town of Voroshilov. On the southern flank, a Soviet force took Malo Arkhangelsk, 39 miles from Orel, the communiqué said.

Russian advances were met by stubborn resistance all along the line, the war bulletin declared. Nazi counterattacks were launched constantly. The Red Army routed one only to have the Germans reform their shattered tank units and infantry for another, the communiqué said.

Russians reported the desperate Nazi thrusts were accompanied by the same heavy loss of life and armored equipment which has marked the battle on the central front since its beginning 16 days ago.

The Russians also reported action at the southern end of the Kursk salient in the vicinity of Belgorod. Here the Red Army has been busily engaged erasing gains which the German Army made in the opening days of the battle.

The Germans were hurling armored forces at the Russians and the communiqué said that in one engagement Soviet troops killed 400 Germans and disabled 17 tanks and three self-propelling guns.

The Russians gave only meager details on the fighting in the Donets and Mius River areas. The midnight communiqué minimized the significance of the battles and referred to them as "engagements of local character," adding, however, that "they have a tendency to grow into serious battles."

Aleutians:

Kiska Bombarded By U. S. Warships

The United States Navy reported that two small American warships bombarded the Japanese defenses on Kiska Island in the Aleutians July 20 and the enemy failed to return the fire.

A delayed dispatch from the Headquarters of the Alaska Defense Command said the July 19 bombing of the Japanese base at Paramushiro in the Kuriles was carried out by bombers from the Army's 11th Air Force, which has done the lion's share of all flying in the Aleutians in the past year.

Returning pilots reported long-distance bombing was no more difficult than flights against Japanese bases on American islands in the Aleutians. They came out of the overcast into clear skies above Paramushiro and looked on a square mile of military installations. They saw some Japanese planes but none that wanted to fight.

Only light aircraft fire was met. Bombs were dropped near ships in the harbor. They saw what appeared to be an ancien fort, built long before bombers were made.

Near by was a mile-long airplane landing strip.

Several large buildings were set afire.

The raiders, who were in the air for more than nine hours, spent at least 40 minutes over the target, climbing and circling before dropping their bomb loads. Bad weather areas forced them to take a circuitous route to Paramushiro, and clouds prevented the contemplated deck-level bombing when they were over the target.

All of the planes returned safely.

South Pacific:

U. S. Bombers Sink 3 Japanese Warships

American bombers were credited at Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific with sinking a cruiser and two destroyers of a Japanese convoy attempting vainly to run the Allied sea and air blockade around the big Munda air base in the Solomons.

A force of 3 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, and 2 transports, undoubtedly seeking to aid the hard-pressed garrison at Munda, was spotted by Catalina flying boats shortly after midnight July 20 in Vella Gulf just west of Kolombangara Island.

The Catalinas followed the convoy until strong formations of Liberators, Mitchells, and Avenger bombers arrived with bombs which blasted at least three warships to the bottom and sent the remainder fleeing or limping northward.

A third destroyer was listed as probably sunk, and a transport and yet another destroyer were damaged.

Four bombers were lost—two Mitchells and two Avengers.

The action, described in a communiqué from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, served to maintain steady pressure on Munda, big air base on New Georgia Island, which has been hit by land, sea, and air attack since the Southwest Pacific offensive started on July 1.

Supply or reinforcement of Munda has been rendered "dangerous and difficult," the communiqué said, and "a slow but constant deterioration of his (the enemy's) beleaguered garrison can be expected unless our blockade ring can be broken."

This fourth attempt to crack the Munda blockade brought to 17 the number of Japanese warships listed officially as having been sunk in the fast-spreading Allied offensive in the Solomons. Five more are considered probably lost.

Allied ground forces moving slowly in on Munda were aided by Dauntless dive bombers which dropped 18 tons of bombs on Japanese gun positions along a perimeter about two miles east of the airdrome.

Eisenhower: British Facing Tough Task

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 21

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared emphatically today he was confident of a complete Allied victory in Sicily but said the task facing British and Canadian forces was one of bitter fighting with a generally slow advance.

"Due to the nature of the terrain and the location of the enemy forces, the task facing the (British) Eighth Army, including Canadian forces, is one of bitter fighting with a generally slow advance," the Allied Commander in Chief said.

"The (American) Seventh Army is making a more or less rapid advance through weaker resistance, thus overrunning substantial portions of the island and confining the enemy to progressively smaller areas."

Nazi Airmen Drawn From Eastern Front

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 21

An authoritative source said that notebooks, letters, and documents found in Sicily indicate that a large number of German airmen have been drawn from the Russian front to the Mediterranean theater.

This source disclosed that an RAF officer found a quantity of notebooks with Russian letters on their covers and some Russian dictionaries in a building previously used by German fliers as a mess hall.

Letters left there indicate that some German pilots arrived only recently from the Eastern Front, it was said.

plosives apparently attached at various points.

Some of the bombs are designed to explode on contact and others at a certain altitude—or after falling a certain distance.

Both types were said to have disadvantages. Even though the American formations are very tight, there still is sufficient space between planes to make a direct hit difficult. There is no record of any American plane having been downed by any of these contact bombs.

The drawback of the time-fuse bomb is that unless it explodes at the exact level of the attacking bombers most of its effectiveness is lost.

Fliers say there is small chance of either type of bomb being dropped with any degree of accuracy from a height of more than 1,000 feet above the American formations.

When the Germans come that close, they point out, they are in danger from the bombers' 50-caliber machine guns.

Berlin:

Refugees Pouring From Blasted Cities

Berlin dispatches to the Swedish Press described a great stream of Germans flowing through the German Capital to places of greater safety farther east from the bomb-blasted cities of the West and Northwest. Their ultimate destination was not stated.

Empty stores near railway stations were being utilized as resting places for the refugees, the dispatches said, and the zoo in Berlin's West End also has been converted to this purpose.

Ruhr:

British Bombing Cuts Steel Output

As a result of British air attacks on the Ruhr "the Rhenish production of steel bars reached at the end of May only 65 per cent of the planned production, compared to 85 per cent at the beginning of the year," according to latest reports reaching London which were quoted by the British Radio.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said that "among those factories which were damaged particularly severely were plants leading in the production of high-grade steel, especially the Krupp Works at Essen, which produced great quantities of electro steel, and the Bochumer Verein, whose factories specialized in the production of high-grade welding steel.

Severely damaged were also the Hösch works, whose blast furnaces and rolling mills received direct hits, and the Deutsche Edelstahlwerke in Dortmund which were completely destroyed and had concentrated on the production of special alloys.

"The coal production of the Ruhr has deceased to an estimated 8,000,000 tons a month compared to 11,000,000 tons in 1941."

The BBC also gave more details of damage caused to industrial works at Cologne, listing among others "the two factories of the Humboldt-Deutz Works, the second largest German plant for the production of Diesel engines for U-boats. In the larger of the two works 12 buildings were completely destroyed or severely damaged.

"The warehouses of the I. G. Farben dye works at Leverkusen burned for over a week. In the railway repair shops seven large buildings were destroyed and others damaged."

Westinghouse Signs Pact

PITTSBURGH, July 21 (AP) — The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced today the signing of a 1943 contract with the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America [Congress of Industrial Organizations] embracing approximately 75,000 employees in more than 50 bargaining units throughout the country.

Rome Radio Quotes Pope As Deploring Bombing

By the Associated Press

The Rome Radio broadcast today what it described as a letter written by Pope Pius XII to Francesco Cardinal Marchetti-Salvaggiani, his Vicar General for the District of Rome, deploring the July 19 bombing of Rome.

The broadcast, in French, was recorded by the Associated Press. It gave a Vatican City dispatch of Stefani, Italian agency, as authority for a purported partial text of the letter. Nothing concerning such a letter was available immediately from any other source.

The radiocast quoted the Pope as recalling his efforts, as Bishop of Rome, to insure the safety of the City and then saying:

"But alas our hope was vain. And now what we feared has happened. That which we foresaw now is sad reality for one of the noted Roman basilicas, that of San Lorenzo outside the walls, venerated by all Catholics for its antique memories, is now in great part destroyed. Upon seeing the ruins of this noted temple the words of the prophet Jeremiah come to memory."

Previously the Vatican Radio had reported that the Basilica of San Lorenzo had been badly damaged in the raid and that the Pope visited it late Monday afternoon.

"We spoke clearly and several times to the proper persons, recommending the safety of Rome, in the name of human dignity and Christian civilization," the Pope was quoted as stating. "It seemed proper to hope that the reasons given, the authority which we exercise, general recognition of our impartiality and benevolence visited upon all without distinction of nationality or religion, would have gained for us the comfort among so many troubles of finding our efforts for Rome favorably received by the belligerents."

Fascists Blamed

DETROIT, July 21 (AP)—Asserting that the war must be won in the hearts and minds of men as well as on land, on sea, and in the air, the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, expressed "surprise and regret" that Allied military authorities had taken the moral risk involved in the recent bombing of Rome.

At the same time, the Archbishop, who is Chairman of the Administrative Board of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference, said the Italian Government could have prevented the danger to Rome's "priceless monuments of religion and culture" had it declared Rome an open city and acted "in sincere conformity with that declaration."

Bombing Deplored

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 21 (AP)—Archbishop Jose Maria Caro of Santiago said he "deplored" the bombing of Rome although "we recognize the bombing was executed with care . . . that churches, and religious and artistic monuments would not be damaged."

Canadian General Hails Proof That Allies Can Strike Hard

Continued from Page 1

and Canada, so in Sicily today there is a common front between Americans and Canadians fighting side by side. General McNaughton, a decisive man, fluent, energetic, and factual, talked as both Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander have talked to me here.

Speaking particularly of the Canadians, General McNaughton said: "It was a remarkable feat. We assembled our force on plans worked out in England and Africa. Few officers had any personal contact and there was little conversation.

"When plans were transmitted to us in England, we went to work. Landings had to be scheduled, various craft waterproofed, and everything loaded so the right stuff would be on top and come out first. The ships were marshaled in perfect order, they made the correct rendezvous to the minute, they carried out intricate maneuvers as planned, and they landed on the right beaches at the right time.

"I call it a marvelous achievement."

Perfect Co-ordination

The operation as a whole, he said, was the most perfect example of combined operations the world ever had seen. Co-ordination and co-operation started with Eisenhower and his staff, went down through the various commands of the land, sea, and air forces, and reached every man in every theater.

"What a wonderful augury for the future," the General exclaimed.

What's more, he proceeded, correlation was remarkable. Canadians never had served in this theater before, but there was no difficulty in fitting them into the general picture. The whole system proved most flexible when "our troops were complete strangers to Africa, yet there was no friction, no slip-up, no difficulty in the staff organization or system of command."

The General, asked to summarize his impressions, said he had three things in mind:

"First, the operation gave me a sense of the tremendous power we have—that plus disciplined nerves. That's the chief thing to say.

"Second, I want to pay tribute to the quality and equipment. Some of us remember the early phases of the war when equipment was most notable for its absence or the fact it was out of date. Now that former situation is well behind us. Keen new minds in the United States and Canada have been at work on new methods of fighting the war. Much credit is due to the National Research Council at Washington."

General McNaughton mentioned in detail two items of equipment which are still secret, then talked of one weapon that may be mentioned, the Sherman M-4 tank. This, he said, was produced in the United States with the co-operation of Canada and includes the British-type turret. It is universally acclaimed as the best tank ever seen.

Third, the General wanted to emphasize the factor of youth. Modern war, fought with mechanized weapons on a wide variety of fronts, demands field officers picked for physical fitness and endurance. This means it is a young man's war.

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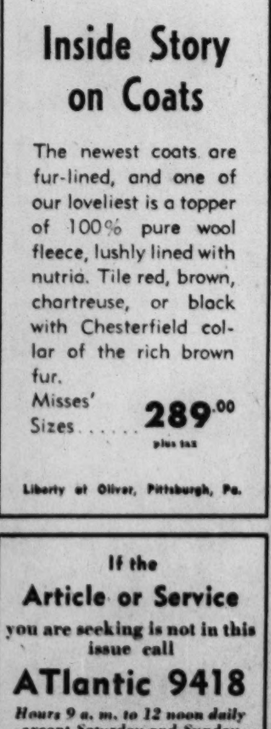
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'Victory on the March' Premier Tells Belgians

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister of the Belgian Government in exile, said today in a radio address directed at Occupied Belgium on the 112th anniversary of its independence that "victory is on the march," and presented a plan for liberating Belgians after the arrival of Allied armies.

These liberation steps, he said, would be taken, accompanied by Belgian military civil missions to act as intermediaries:

Food supplies will be distributed with arrival of the armies; contact will be made with Belgians "above reproach from the national point of view," with others sidetracked or arrested; the Government will be transferred to the liberated zone as soon as possible to maintain order; food supply services of the Army will be coordinated with distributing agencies existing in Belgium;

Public administrations will be cleaned of traitors and collaborators with "swift, exemplary punishment for all who have given criminal help to the enemy; the King, now "a prisoner among his people," will again exercise constitutional powers; Parliament will meet again; the Government will submit for approval reports to the King and Parliament on actions taken since the occupation, and ministers will submit resignations to facilitate formation of the new Government, including in it men who lived through the occupation.

Failure in Belgium

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, chief of the German administration in Belgium, published in April a decree on th maintenance of peace and order which was a clear admission of complete Nazi failure to win Belgian support for administration of the conquered country.

This long document is probably the most elaborate collection of "verbotens" the Nazi have issued in any occupied territory. All acts of resistance on the part of the Belgian population are summarily dealt with by capital punishment, all public life is entirely suppressed.

The main reason which induced the Nazis to deal still more ruthlessly than before with the Belgians is German fear of Allied invasion. On the other hand, the administrative situation in Belgium has become increasingly anarchical in recent months, as numerous Belgian courts refused to comply with Nazi orders and as the Belgian civil administration which became reluctant to enforce German conscription of Belgian workers.

The attitude of Leopold III, King of the Belgians and head of the State, has contributed greatly to Belgian resistance. After surrender of the Belgian Army in May 1940, the Monarch had been criticized by Allied leaders and by the Belgian Government in exile. However, close observers of the King's actions during the crucial days have defended the Belgian surrender as unavoidable after the complete defeat of the Allied armies.

Since the German occupation of Belgium, King Leopold has lived —a voluntary prisoner of war—in his royal castle at Laëken. He has rejected Nazi demands to dismiss his former Government, now in London, and to nominate a pro-German Cabinet. He has refused especially to appoint Léon Degrelle, pro-Nazi Belgian demagague, as chief of a new Quisling administration in Belgium.

Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot some time ago declared that "most of the Belgian population were still in favor of the King" and that the King's new marriage to a commoner "would not prevent him from returning to his royal functions after the war."

Despite the apparent reconciliation between the King and his former Government, which continues to organize armed resistance against the conquerer, the Belgian dynastic question is likely to become acute after the liberation of the country.

A line of cleavage between the Monarch and a large section of the Belgian population was perceptible a long time before the German panzer divisions forced Belgian's Army to surrender.

One of the most important clandestine newspapers, "L'Espoir," a paper of socialist tendency, puts strong emphasis on the fact that the Belgian Government in exile remains the only constitutional representative of Belgian sovereignty during the German occupation.

The King is described as surrouned by "reactionaries, big businessmen, and conservatives bureaucrates." These groups are pushing the King not to expect the return of the Belgian political leaders in exile, but to establish—immediately after the defeat of the Germans—an authoritarian government without parliamentary backing.

Rickenbacker's Son Enters Marines as a Private

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—David Edward Rickenbacker, son of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, is off to carry on the family tradition in this war, but he'll do it in a Marine's uniform—on the ground.

Young Rickenbacker was sworn in as a Marine Corps private yesterday and will report for basic training at Parris Island, N. C., in two weeks.

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British Commander Views Sicilian Conquest

Associated Press Radiophoto

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery Rides Amphibious Truck

General Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, stands in an amphibious truck during a tour of inspection of captured Sicilian towns. Official British photograph transmitted from Algiers, Algeria, via Office of War Information radio.

French May Lower Officers' Age Limit

By the Associated Press

Algiers, July 21

The French Committee of National Liberation yesterday provisionally adopted an ordinance lowering the age limit for French officers which, if made effective, would make possible the discharge of 40 generals and nearly 500 other officers above captain's rank.

The step was taken in connection with the rejuvenation of the army which Gen. Charles de Gaulle long has sought on the grounds that many of the present high officers were incapable of commanding a modern type army.

Overseas Economics Fall to Hull

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, said today that the State Department has emerged in supreme control of foreign economic activities as a result of the recent shake-up which followed the dispute over foreign purchases between Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

Mr. Byrnes said at a press conference that Leo T. Crowley, New Director of Economic Warfare—a new office combining the former activities of both Mr. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare and Mr. Jones' Foreign Purchase Corporations—"must consult the State Department in every field to determine what is the foreign policy of the United States."

Mr. Byrnes also said that the State Department is appointing co-ordinators in various foreign areas to correlate the work of the various civilian agencies operating in those areas. Mr. Byrnes said he knew three such co-ordinators already have been designated by the Department, including one in North Africa, but he did not know their names, he added.

Mr. Byrnes announced a special survey of America's wartime manpower problems has been completed and will be presented to the War Mobilization Committee today. He gave no hint of the contents of the report, the first of a series he has asked from various war agencies, to be submitted on a continuing basis.

Mr. Byrnes said he has appointed John Hancock, New York banker [Lehman Bros.] to take charge of the progress reports of the various agencies and keep them up to date.

N. Y. Boy's Height Too Much for Army

BUCHANAN, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—The Army just couldn't cope with Slim Sackel's 6 ft. 10 in.

So William A. Sackel, Jr., is home today with an honorable discharge.

Slim—192 pounds of muscle—tried to enlist last summer, but recruiting officers turned him down because he was above height ceilings. He finally got in by telling Army officers, I'm six feet six, sir."

The G. I. troubles began: The sleeves of the largest shirt available, size 16, reached just below his elbows; no 39-inch trousers were in stock; it took days to get size 13-C shoes.

Transferred to a field artillery unit at Fort Jackson, S. C., the supply sergeant found Sackel needed four shelter halves to cover him; his sleeping bag fitted like a bathing suit. A regulation Army cot stopped far short of his toes.

Sent to Arizona for desert training, he volunteered for air-borne artillery and ran into a stony-hearted physical examiner who insisted on following regulations to the letter.

Glacier Remains

Remains of the ancient glacier age can still be found in Glacier National Park, Montana.

Bevin Proposes Draft of Youth To Ease British Coal Situation

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin is having to plead with Britain's coal miners because of a coal situation which he says may become desperate.

He is proposing equally desperate measures to meet it, namely, drafting of between 30,000 and 60,000 16-to18-year-old youths into the pits. But the Miners Federation is uneasy about this proposal, and has called Mr. Bevin to receive a delegation of miners.

The coal shortage is more liable than anything else to lengthen the war, Mr. Bevin told a Coal Miners Conference meeting in Blackpool this week. "At the end of this coal year next March, there won't be enough men and boys in the coal industry to carry it on," Mr. Bevin said.

New Demands for Coal

In support of Mr. Bevin's warning, figures for coal production in the quarter ending in June were published today. They show an output of 48,650,900 tons, which is down more than 1,000,000 tons compared with a corresponding quarter last year.

Mr. Bevin stressed that besides the loss of miners to the fighting services and the general increase in age of the coal workers, there was a new situation arising from a need to supply coal to North Africa and later to Sicily, Italy, and other places not yet named.

By next March, Mr. Bevin said, workers in British mines would have fallen to 690,000, whereas the number required to get out coal needed was between 720,000 and 750,000. He said youths drafted into the pits would not be required to stay there after the war. He said he didn't like taking such measures, but confessed he had no alternative. He asked the miners not to make a major political issue of the proposal.

Proposal Welcomed

Coal miners' reactions are varied. The Blackpool Conference was at first carried away as usual by Mr. Bevin's persuasive powers, and by his picture of the seriousness of the situation. But on reflection, the miners' executive group hardened its view and saw the need for a clearer Government assurance of improvement in mining conditions, and terms for the youths. They also favor finding other means for the immediate stepping up of coal production. For they claim youths will take months to train.

Some mining opinion is against drafting youth into the pits. But Will Pearson, President of Scottish Miners, warmly welcomed Mr. Bevin's proposal on grounds if it was right to direct boys to face enemy guns in Sicily or in the merchant marine, it is just as necessary to direct them into the mines.

Mr. Bevin promised young miners the same terms as youth in the fighting services in that they will get special educational facilities.

But drafting of youth to mines looks like stirring up a new situation in the coal industry which many miners consider is a discredited industry which needs a new deal now and not merely promises of better times after the war.

Meanwhile, in the House of Lords yesterday Prime Minister Churchill's chief technical and natural scientific adviser, Lord Cherwell, formerly Professor Lindemann, called on aatural scientists to find a substitute for coal. But it is recognized that that will take even longer than training 16 to 18-year-olds.

'Merit' Citations For Canal Defense

BALBOA, C. Z., July 21 (AP)—Seventeen high-ranking United States Army officers credited with placing the Panama Canal defenses on a war footing and insuring the security of this strategic waterway in the trying Pearl Harbor days were awarded the Legion of Merit yesterday, headquarters of the Panama Canal Department announced.

In a precedent-shattering order, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Commanding General of the Caribbean Defense Command, announced the awards. It was the first time the decoration went to such a large group in this theater.

Recipients were (including names of states from which they were appointed to West Point)

Maj. Gens. William E. Shedd [Illinois], Deputy Commander of this Department; Robert S. Lewis [New York]; Horace L. McBride [Nebraska]; G. Ralph Meyer [Minnesota], and Homer R. Oldfield [Iowa];

Brig.-Gens. Douglas L. Weart [Illinois]; Randolph T. Pendleton [Virginia], and Gordon R. Young [Montana];

Cols. William C. Christy [Arizona]; William H. Sweet [Michigan]; Leslie D. Carter [Virginia]; Hardy P. Browning [Washington, D. C.]; Willis McD. Chapin [Michigan]; Elroys J. Irvine [Arizona]; Harry E. Storms [New Jersey], and Livingston Watrous [New York], and Maj. Cresson H. Kearny [Texas].

Canal Completed in 1895

The Kiel Canal was completed in 1895.

India's Food Problem Near Solution

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 21—There is reason to nope that the most vitally important and difficult of all India's problems, namely food, is approaching some final working solution.

The recent food conference here showed an overwhelming body of opinion against free trading in food grains across provincial boundaries under present conditions and in favor of strong provincial controls. The free-trading experiment in the eastern zone, which was tried mainly to benefit suffering Bengal, but which resulted in hardships and high prices in neighboring provinces, will be abandoned as soon as certain preparatory action can be taken.

After the conference, the food member of the Viceroy's Council announced that the basic plan of purchasing surpluses for the deficit areas would continue and procurement operations would be carried out either by the Government directly or by agencies under full control of provincial or state governments; rationing would be extended rapidly to urban areas; a merciless attack would be launched by all provincial and state governments on hoarders and profiteers, a matter on which the public has grown somewhat skeptical; and while there would be no statutory fixing of maximum prices at the present stage, provinces and states would be free to take administrative measures to bring prices under control. Vigorous action in this last respect is being taken in some provinces.

The important Food-Planning Committee appointed by the Government is sitting at New Delhi with H. D. Vigor, food adviser, as Chairman. It consists of representatives of the Central Government, the provinces, and the native states and also includes an influential nonofficial element among which are financial magnates, businessmen, and economists. The Committee is examining the whole subject of food grains, both as to past policy and present position, and will make recommendations in regard to supply, distribution, and price control for the duration of the war.

The task is hard in view of the multitude of primary producers and the difficulty of controlling supplies at the source, the demonstrated consequences of attempting to control prices without controlling stocks, the division of responsibilities between the Central Government and the provinces in their present transitional constitutional position, and many other factors.

But public opinion, as expressed in the press and elsewhere, demands a strong and bold policy. Nothing could more effectively rally the people to the support of the Government, nothing could do more to create that united front which is so important in the period ahead than achievement of such a policy.

Meanwhile, the scheme recently described in The Christian Science Monitor for comprehensive control of the cotton textile industry appears to be working out well. Wholesale prices of cloth have come down by as much as 50 per cent and probably a 15 or 20 per cent reduction has filtered down to the retail buyer. The main protest against the scheme has come from merchants who declared they were not able to dispose of stocks on hand in the time assigned, thereby proving that the shortage was partly artificial and more due to speculative hoarding than was suspected.

The Government has decided not to extend the time but will inspect all stocks by the middle of August and will consider the hard cases. The Lahore Tribune, a Congress Party paper, urging a sacrifice by the dealers said: "Both the Government and public opinion have gained a great deal by experience and will not be prepared to tolerate unsocial conduct by any section of the people."

Standard cloth for the poor is flowing into the market and distribution arrangements in the provinces and states are considered satisfactory at this stage.

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Who are non-essential travelers?

Recent surveys of travelers using Santa Fe trains indicate that a large majority are on essential trips, and this group is growing daily. Trains are running to capacity, and it is impossible to get more equipment to handle the steadily increasing load.

This means less room for non-essential travelers. *But who are non-essential travelers?*

YOU ARE THE JUDGE

You are the judge of whether or not your trip is essential—and your judgment is what our government is relying upon.

Please consider these points when you think of traveling on the railroads this summer and for the duration:

1. Your trip may take a Pullman berth or chair car seat needed by men in uniform traveling under orders.
2. Your trip may delay war workers, not in uniform, in reaching their vital jobs.
3. Your trip may deprive men and women in the service of a furlough trip to visit their homefolks.

If you do take a trip, plan for it in advance, travel light, consider taking a box lunch to avoid delayed meals in the diners, and make up your mind to put up with certain inconveniences and crowded conditions.

WHAT ABOUT VACATION TRAVEL?

Vacations should be spread out over the year, not confined to summer months.

A vacation trip should be confined to one round trip only, starting and returning on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

Travel in chair cars whenever possible, and please carry only one piece of luggage.

Consult your ticket agent about your travel plans. You'll find his friendly advice helpful.

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Santa Fe

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U. S. Assumes Burden of Sicilian Relief

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The United States Government is preparing today to write in Sicily a high record of relief and rehabilitation similar to that inscribed on the farms and in the cities of French North Africa.

Top American officials believe that victories against the Axis can be speeded if prompt rehabilitation efforts follow in the wake of the advancing Allied armies, even in Axis home territories.

If Sicily is restored to peace and production, it is reasoned, this good news, broadcast to Italy or the Axis satellites, will be of major worth in persuading Hitler's allies to abandon him. Simultaneously, if production of food supplies—and in Sicily of valuable sulphur tonnages—is restored, these goods will be highly useful to the Allied war effort.

North Africa Provided Pattern

The lessons of North Africa prompted the American Government to establish, through the State Department, the Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination with top responsibility for co-ordinating and managing American relief, rehabilitation and economic operations in other territories freed from Axis rule. This OFEC is now ready to move into Sicily as soon as the AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—has established a stable military administration. Appointment by Secretary of State Cordell Hull of an Area Director of OFEC for Sicily is imminent.

The OFEC makes formal the cooperation which was established in North Africa between Former Governor Herbert H. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Board of Economic Warfare—now the Office of Economic Warfare.

Lend-Lease at Peak

The American policy to use assistance and rehabilitation of all sorts as a weapon in its psychological warfare to strip the Axis cause of adherents, was underlined today in the report by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, who announced that Lend-Lease aid rendered throughout the world during June totaled $1,030,000,000, marking the first instance that this assistance had exceeded a billion dollars in a single month.

While the major portion of Lend-Lease, which since its inception has totaled the grand sum of $12,923,000,000, according to Mr. Stettinius, has gone in the form of food and munitions to America's fighting allies and particularly Britain and Russia, small amounts of Lend-Lease goods were distributed by the Lehman relief rehabilitation organization in North Africa and did yeoman service in restoring the productive capacity of the populace and winning French and native good will. Now a tiny fraction of new Lend-Lease allocations will go toward the rehabilitation of Sicily.

To Put Mines to Use

Once an OFEC Area Director for Sicily is appointed, the Lehman relief and rehabilitation experts will begin to rehabilitate agricultural production.

Men from the Office of Economic Warfare will move to put Sicily's sulphur mines into full-time operation. The Lend-Lease Administration will supply the food, clothing and other relief and reconstruction goods required.

While the OFEC is now largely an all-American "show," the Allies of the United States have signified their agreement with the basic premises and objectives of the rehabilitation work, and a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been provided for in a "draft agreement" assented to by Britain, China and Russia as well as the United States.

This UNRRA could become a powerful instrument for world reconstruction, but its establishment depends on the outcome of the Senate controversy revolving around whether the United States should formalize its participation by means of an executive agreement or through Senate ratification as in the case of a full-fledged treaty.

This question cannot be settled until Congress reconvenes in September, but at that time it may be proposed, according to informed officials, that Aemrica's participation in the United Nations relief pool be authorized in the same way that the Lend-Lease program was authorized, namely, by an Act passed by both Houses of Congress.

New Relief Agency Comes Under Hull

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 21

The newly established Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination is a component part of the State Department and operating directly under Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. His Executive Director is Thomas K. Finletter, New York lawyer who came to Washington in 1941 as a subordinate to Dr. Herbert Feis, State Department Adviser on International Economic Affairs.

Presto! Just Add Hot Water And Tablet Becomes a Meal

PITTSBURGH (AP)—You can get a meal in a tablet at last. But not in the way expected. You don't eat the tablet. You drop it into a dish of hot water and it expands into a meal.

The tablet is a small brick of compressed foods squeezed down under pressures of 250 to 2,500 pounds a square inch.

War, loking for more and more in less cargo space, is the reason. The experimenting is progressing on a national scale, and already it apepars likely that some foods, compressed into the size and form of a wallet, will find a permanent postwar market because of convenience and palatibility.

One of the places working on these new food preparations is the Mellon Institute here. The work is in charge of Dr. George E. Helz, who holds the Varieties Fellowship, supported by the Heinz Company.

The raw materials in all cases are dehydrated foods. As far as experiments show to date, the compressed foods are just as good as the dehydrated forms. No deterioration or other damage has been found due to compression. Whatever flavors and qualities can be processed into dehydrated foods apparently will remain after compression.

The present limit for squeezing down the sizes is the ability to mix quickly in water. It is possible to compress food so densely that the block would not disintegrate for hours. The temperature also has to be just right during compression. Otherwise the brick may erode, crack, or crumble.

A dozen eggs will compress to the size of one egg. A small marble would equal one egg.

Laboratory experiments with dehydrated foods indicate that palatability depends considerably on the skill of the chef. The same personal equation applies to the compressed foods.

In the original processing of the compressed foods, there still is much to be learned. Some articles process readily; others are giving difficulties. One of the principal problems is wrapping. Cellophane does well for some of the foods. Paper, cardboard, waxes, and foils are wrappers under experiment.

Foods containing fats are largely an unsolved problem. Due to the presence of the fats, they are likely to develop a rancid flavor. Chicken and rice broth, a tasty compressed meal, may not keep well, due to fats.

F.B.I. Charges Texas Sheriff Aided Escapes

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The Department of Justice announced yesterday the arrest of Sheriff Rodney F. Chambless of Madison County, Texas, charged with aiding the escape of Gene Paul Norris, prisoner held under a federal indictment charging violation of the Selective Service Act.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the sheriff also "aided and counseled the escape" of Lon Canada Gillham who had been sentenced to two years in prison for violating the federal impersonation statute.

Both Norris and Gillham escaped from the Montgomery County Jail at Conroe, May 30, 1943.

Norris and Gillham have been recaptured. The F. B. I. said Norris also faced federal impersonation charges in Chicago and will be returned there after Texas charges of Selective Service violation and breaking jail are disposed of. In the Chicago case, the F. B. I. said, Norris and a confederate posed as federal officers to gain entrance to a Chicago hotel and rob its occupants of $7,000.

Sheriff Chambless, arrested at Madisonville, Texas, is held in Houston, the F. B. I. reported. The charges against him are on file there.

After their break from the Montgomery County Jail, federal agents said, Norris and Gillham were apprehended by F. B. I. agents, state and local authorities near Spring, Texas. At the time of the rearrest they were standing neck deep in a creek trying to avoid detection by bloodhounds.

"Subsequent investigation," the F. B. I. announcement said, "revealed that the two had received outside assistance in their escape on May 30, having contrived to walk out of jail, leaving the jailer locked in a cell. Norris subsequently claimed to have paid Sheriff Chambless the sum of $840 in return for his aid in the escape."

Cowles Quits Lend-Lease; Returning to Newspaper

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—John Cowles has resigned as special assistant to Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., to return to his post as President of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune.

Mr. Cowles, also one of the owners of Look magazine, has been with Lend-Lease since early January.

In his resignation, made public today, Mr. Cowles said that in his opinion "lend-lease has done an outstanding job."

Quick-Change Housing

Wide World

Carpenters Work From the Top Down

Arched roof (top photo) goes up first, supported by wooden posts set in concrete. The wall, ceiling and floor panels are then fitted into place to make the "Ratio House," as designed by the three architects (below, left to right): Paul Schulz, Jose L. Sert, Paul Lester Wiener. The latter designed the Brazilian and Ecuadorian buildings at New York's World Fair. Since the walls carry no structural load, they can be shifted around at will, even pushed back in summer to provide a porch and pushed forward again in winter to make more interior space. Government contracts have already been awarded for construction of this type of home for war workers.

Officials Act To Offset Lag In Production

Continued from Page 1

ism," the latter itself made up of a variety of causes:

Loss From Strikes

In January, 1943 the percentage of man-hours lost from strikes in relationship to total man-hours worked was .06 per cent (six one-hundredths of 1 per cent).

In February the strike loss figure was .02 per cent, in March, .03 per cent.

Coal strikes developed in the spring, and raised the April strike-loss figure to .08 per cent, and doubled it again in May, to .16 per cent of man-hours in relation to total man hours worked.

Summing it up, according to this yardstick, even with the coal strike, time lost from strikes never reached two tenths of 1 per cent of tota l man-hours worked, throughh May, 1943.

Time lost from absenteeism, however, has been many times higher than that lost by strikes, contrary to popular impression.

A special agency of the BLS has been collecting figures on absenteenism since it came into prominence this spring.

March Absenteeism

First figures began in March, where it was found that the ratio of absenteeism to all man-hours worked [in war-important reporting establishments] was 6.6 per cent.

Absenteeism dropped to 6.2 per cent of time worked in April.

Preliminary May figures show the absenteeism rate still at 6.2 per cent.

Although exact comparison of time lost through absenteeism and strikes is not possible, the figures show roughly that even in May, during the coal strike, absenteeism took about 40 times more hours than strikes.

None of these figures is delicate enough to show time lost from so-called "stoppages," lasting two or three hours, from "slow-downs" and the like, or to measure results of worker dissatisfaction, and lower productivity due to morale.

'Human Engineering' Problem

Yet part of the production lag, at least, is attributed to problems lying in the field of human engineering.

Theodore K. Quinn, in charge of promoting WPB labor-management committees, will try to increase the estimated present number of 2,000 committees to 5,000 by fall. These agencies are found to be one of the most effective means of improving morale, but need co-operation from management as well as labor. Of the existing 2,000 committees, some labor critics declare that 1,000 are moribund, and also charge employer failure to co-operate.

The supply program is described as "two thirds good; one third spotty." Heavy truck production, as a typical example, has had difficulty keeping up with expanding programs, not due, apparently, to manufacturers but to deliveries of parts like rear axles from secondary plants.

Summing it up, proposals for remedies of the victory-lag are almost as various as the speakers. But all agree that an emergency exists.

Effects of Success

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward questioned last night whether Americans could stand prosperity in war news.

The Admiral, chief of the Navy's industrial incentive program, said in a speech prepared for the American Mining Congress' annual banquet:

"There has never been any doubt about our ability to take it when the going was rough. Unlike the Germans, defeat only makes us more dangerous.

"But today, the question is whether we can take it when we have to face success? Have we the will power to stand up to good news as well as bad? Have we the mature judgment to accept the winning of a few battles without exaggerating their importance to the war as a whole? Can we watch the tide turning in our favor without letting our heads grow big with over-confidence and our hands become lax with complacency?

"We cannot afford complacency in the face of victory," he asserted, "any more than we could afford indifference in the face of defeat. Too little and too late will still take the same toll of lives on far-off battlefields in 1943 as it did in 1941."

New Prefabricated Structure Has Interchangeable Walls

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—New Yorkers are getting their first glimpses today of a new type of prefabricated dwelling with reversible and interchangeable walls that can be set up as single-family homes, war dormitories, hospitals, apartments or storage warehouses.

A full-scale demonstration unit has been erected in the Bronx falling under the heading of "quick-change housing" and convertible from war use to peacetime living overnight. The designers, Paul L. Weiner, Jose L. Sert, and Paul Schulz, call their new unit "ratio structures."

Leading architectural feature of the striking home unit is the fact that outer walls carry no structural loads which provides for moving the walls at will, either backward to make room for a porch in the summer, or reversed to give even weathering on both sides.

Many Uses

So flexible is the design that the same units can be used for every type of war need, from war housing to emergency hospitals. In fact, a dormitory can be quickly changed into a hospital, a school, shop, library or what have you simply by changing the walls around to enlarge space here or cut it down there.

In fact, dormitories constructed under the "ratio housing" plan are nothing more than a dozen or more single-family houses fastened together with the intervening walls removed. Take a wall out in a single-family house, and you have a porch in the summer. And you put it back in the winter for more interior space.

Flexibility of this sort is provided by the unique setup of supporting, wooden posts set in concrete blocks to hold up the roof. These posts carry all the weight, leaving the walls free for easy moving. Roofs are constructed of wooden arches covered with composition board or plywood.

Readily Converted

Once the roof is up the walls are moved in underneath along with the ceiling panels, doors and windows, all in unit form. If the units are not wanted for houses after the war, they can be readily converted into community shops or industrial plants.

As arranged for war workers' dormitories, there is provided a central unit with two wings. In the center are washrooms, showers, linen closets, and a basement for furnaces and coal storage. Each wing has seven units with room for 48 beds. Units can be 20 to 32 feet deep.

Formboards

Wartime construction and lumber shortages have fostered the development of another replacement for scarce lumber, Gypsum Formboard for use in concrete molding forms.

This newly developed board was perfected in the research laboratories of the National Gypsum Company, and while its use is still more or less experimental, formboard is already turning out better-looking concrete molds and is said to be saving considerable labor.

Like many other materials being developed in the war emergency as alternate equipment, formboard is expected to take a permanent place in postwar construction.

Cities to Spread?

Cities and suburbs of the postwar era will be built along aerial highways instead of being dependent upon earthbound transportation with cities being spread out over a radius of 75 to 100 miles, declares Bror Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Corporation of Chicago.

In an address before the American Society of Planning Officials, Mr. Dahlberg predicted that low-cost homes within reach of the great bulk of American families will be realized after the war, that building is on the threshold of mass production and that a less-than-36-hour-week will soon be able to satisfy peacetime demands for materials.

Faster transportation, fewer but more productive hours of labor and lower housing costs, Mr. Dahlberg anticipated, would alter the whole pattern of American living after the war. Families will presumably own two houses, one in the city, another in the country. Standing in the way of this postwar era of prosperity he pointed out are outmoded city building codes and inadequate financing methods.

Gas Rationing Is Unchanged In New Period

Continued from Page 1

dent ought to fire me and get somebody else," he declared. "Then you would not have one thing today and another tomorrow."

Meanwhile, an American Automobile Association charge that OPA is violating the Constitution by giving all federal, state and local police officials power to investigate and suspend coupons was vigorously denied by Mr. Brown.

OPA appealed for police assistance to enforce its regulations because of the limited size of its own enforcement staff, Mr. Brown explained.

"To apply the epithet 'snoopers' to the police of this country is an utterly unwarranted attack upon the integrity and devotion to duty of these officers of the law," he declared.

Explaining the authority given to any ration board to check any motorist, Mr. Brown said:

"The motorist driving 400 to 500 miles from his home state on his way to a resort should not be permitted to flout in the face of the public through whose states and municipalities he passes the fact that he is driving either on 'black market' gasoline or on gasoline purchased with coupons he obtained on representation they were needed in his job."

Citizen Aid Urged For Peace Aims Bill

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The United Nations are waging war with only half their resources until they state their peace aims, Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana declared July 19.

Mr. Ludlow made his statement in a talk prepared for delivery over Mutual Broadcasting System, urging citizens to back his bill providing for formation of a peace aims committee.

"We of the United Nations have two powerful weapons with which to win the war," he said. "One is military might, the other propaganda. We are making effective use of the former, but until we state our peace aims we are making no adequate use of the latter, compared with what could be done."

Mr. Ludlow cited Office of War Information work in North Africa as an example of what he meant. Thousands of Axis prisoners there had OWI leaflets on their persons, showing the softening effect of well-directed propaganda, he declared.

Bolivians Study U. S. Labor

DULUTH, Minn., July 21 (AP)—Remberto Capriles Rico, Bolivian Undersecretary of Labor, and Gaston Arduz Eguia, Director General of Social Investigation, representing the Bolivian Ministry of Labor came to Duluth yesterday to begin a four-day study of labor conditions and mining operations on the Iron Range.

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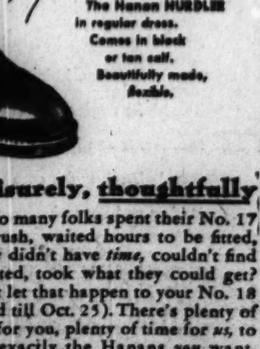

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U. S. Piles Up New Worker Total But With Fewer in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—The Government now has a total all-time record of 3,029,000 employees but fewer in Washington than it had a few months ago.

That figure has just been given out by the Civil Service Commission.

Here are other facts and notions about the nation's biggest business—government.

Nearly one-third of the total workers are women. In Washington, there are more women workers than men.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, thinks the Civil Service Commission "over-emphasizes" the importance of college degrees and under-emphasizes practical experience in choosing Government workers. He promises that when Congress returns in September he will move to end archaic and outmoded personnel practices of the Commission.

Ickes Defends Bureaucrats

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in a New York speech, reminded Americans that when they criticize "bureaucrats" in Washington, they are talking about some of the nation's biggest businessmen. These men, rather than New Dealers, have been running the war, he declared.

While there are drones and incompetents in the Government Service brought in by a civil service system "not too pliable or discriminating," there are also, Secretary Ickes said, "thousands and thousands of men and women who are proud to be working for their country."

Because of congressional fear that they were becoming too strong a political machine and pressure group, 200,000 county representatives yesterday received instructions not to give out information on the food production program except to individual farmers.

Puts Gag on Employer

The restriction, imposed by Congress in the last Agricultural Appropriations Act, will mean that AAA agents cannot put on a publicity campaign to convince farmers generally of the need for record food production in 1944, but instructions have gone out to state extension directors to take over the job.

Seven don'ts were sent out to all AAA field employees instructing them not to furnish posters, articles, radio scripts or other promotional material or carry on any kind of promotional activity "for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of the AAA as an institution or of indoctrinating a philosophy relating to the general principles of AAA programs, or of building public pressure for or against congressional action on agricultural measures."

Though it was Secretary Ickes who came to the defense of "brain trusters" in the Government, the agency at which Congress specifically aimed its ban on employees without business experience was the OPA.

Who to 'Fire'

In co-operation with the Comptroller General and his own legal experts, Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, is now in the process of determining which of his assistants will have to be dropped under the congressional specification that no worker shall be retained as a price policy maker after Aug. 16 who has not had business experience. Congress was on its way to requiring that all OPA policy-makers have five years business experience but Mr. Brown succeeded in getting that specific requirement eliminated.

Mr. Brown has indicated, however, that he intends to give full consideration to Congress' intent and not consider that an employee has had "business experience" if he worked summer vacations as an office boy.

The Civil Service Commission's figures showed that Government employees in Washington in May numbered about 7,000 less than at the end of February.

Employment outside Washington continued to establish new records but at slower rates.

Biggest staff decrease in Washington was in the War Department which had dropped more than 1,000 employees but still had 58,000.

Mr. Ramspeck said the decline in the number of Government workers in Washington bore out his Committee's contention that bureaus in the capital were overstaffed.

Mighty Events In Air Looked For by Jane's

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Describing the flood of American production which turned the tide of the air war against the Axis in 1942, the latest issue of "Jane's All The World's Aircraft," declares that "we are on the threshold of mighty events in the air."

In a foreword to the 1942 volume which is being released by the publishers today, James M. Spaight, noted writer on air warfare, concluded:

"Air action alone will probably not bring Germany down. The war will not be won solely by the bombing of her industries and communications, but without such bombing it probably could not be won at all.

"The air arm is in fact an indispensable partner in the great joint adventure and may prove to be the leading partner."

Proven Types Emphasized

The foreword and text of the new volume shows how the emphasis for the past year has been on great increases in the production of proven types of warplanes, rather than on the introduction of new types. The book, in more than 800 pages and hundreds of illustration, gives much more detail on the types listed in the 1941 issue but did not add very many new planes.

Noting that the United States produced nearly 50,000 planes in 1942 and in December turned out 5,500 military aircraft, the book said this latter total was not only greater than all the Axis output for that month, but that a "figure nearly twice as high is likely to be reached in time."

Reporting that British production still is on the up grade to a remarkable degree, the foreword said "Russian production has been reasonably estimated at something approaching 2,000 machines per month. There are new and important plants in the Urals and in Siberia, but the main Russian output is still that of two big factories near Moscow."

U. S.-British Might

Reviewing the growth of bombing assault through 1942, including the first "thousand bomber" attacks, and the arrival of the Eighth United States Air Force as a factor, it was added: "It is difficult to see how the war effort of any country, however powerful and however totalitarian, can be maintained in the face of the assault which it should be within the power of the British and American Air Forces to launch in the near future."

With civilan aviation development temporarily eclipsed by warplanes, the section on civilian aviation has dropped from 74 pages in the 1941 issue to 58 in this one, but the preface said that despite this "the war has proved the vital need of transport aircraft" and has assured the swift development of skyways after the conflict ends.

Among the few new types added to the list of military aircraft are Britain's Mosquito bomber, Typhoon fighter, and the Hurricane tank buster, all of which have been well proven in combat. The main new arrival in the German section is the curious Merseburg ME-323 powered glider, which, the book said, has to be towed off the ground when fully loaded with 130 armed men or their equivalent, although it can maintain flight when once it is in the air.

General Public Asked Not to Raise Chicks

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—There is a shortage of food for the nation's poultry, a poultry executive said July 20 and he urged the general public "not to try to raise baby chickens."

Don M. Turnbull, Kansas City Assistant Executive Secretary of the International Baby Chicks Association, said "there is more poultry in the country than we can feed."

He said production of chicks by the country's 10,000 hatcheries would total approximately one and a half billions this year, an increase of 300 million over last year.

Frank E. Boling, Vice-Chairman of the Feed Industries Council, said inability to obtain corn, which has not been moving to terminal markets in large quantities to meet demand, was responsible for the shortage of protein feeds used to feed chickens.

Gerard Buys Big Ranch

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 21 (AP)—James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germay during the Wilson Administration, has purchased the 97,000-acre Mocho Ranch in Santa Fe County at a cost of approximately $100,000, Mechem and Hannett, Albuquerque attorneys, who filed the purchase contract in Santa Fe, announced.

Mother Salutes Daughter

Wide World

Home Order Reversed in Women's Army Corps

Lieut. Martha L. Stone, left, and her mother, Private Marie R. Stone, photographed in Pittsburgh, where they were at home on leave by special permission. Mrs. Stone pinned on Lieutenant Stone's bars when the latter received her commission on July 14 at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. They are Wacs.

Meeting of Führer and Duce Enveloped in Air of Crisis

Continued from Page 1

cer grip between the East and the West."

Hitler's meeting with Mussolini appears to have been preceded by an important meeting in Berlin. Last week, according to reliable reports, Hitler left his Army headquarters at Bromberg in the Polish Corridor and attended an important war council in Berlin. Important military leaders, including chiefs of staff, members of production ministries and special SS leaders attended.

One of the fundamental problems discussed seems to have been whether Germany need fear a real full-scale Allied invasion of Europe this year. Opinion in German military circles is understood to be divided on the issue, although it seems the German Military Command inclines to the view that there won't be any real establishment of a second front within the next few months.

Hence, fighting in Sicily, bombing of Greek islands, etc., is interpreted not as total invasion but merely as a defensive fight.

Duce's Dilemma

Recent successes in Sicily may have influenced German opinion. In any case, it is an important question for Il Duce, since his most urgent need is for German help in soldiers and war matériels. For the Duce, who is himself a so-called realist, knows if the Germans decide Sicily is merely an outpost which can be lost, then he will get little aid.

Berlin comments continue to stress the "exemplary comradeship" of Italy, but Italy wants practical aid more than ever. Two German divisions in Sicily have fought a desperate delaying action at Catania but much more manpower and matériel is necessary for prolonged and organized resistance.

Sicily, which recently was described by Berlin as an integral part of the Italian mainland, has now become "an unfortified outpost of Europe," which may well mean the Germans now are preparing their public for its loss.

Even though sentiment and friendship are unlikely to weigh with Germany if the chill considerations of "Realpolitik" suggest the abandonment of Italy, the Germans know that such abandonment would have serious repercussions upon the whole of Southeastern Europe. This they cannot allow, especially as withdrawal of the Balkans from the Axis' side could lead to intensification of that "ring around Germany" which is so much feared in Berlin.

German commentators are making clearer that already this fear of having to fight in the East, West, North and South has become a nightmare to military strategists in the Bendlerstrhsse.

Meanwhile, neutral press reports from Rome emphasize two facts. First, no attempt is now being made to hide the serious consequences of the United Nations victory in Sicily. Second, people are asking whether "this storm of iron and fire from the South" will not finally destroy Italy through turning it into a battlefield, although they are still convinced that in its own interest Germany must check the Allies in Italy.

"Patience" Only Asset

"People are asked to have patience, the sole Axis asset today," one neutral commentator concludes. Popolo di Roma gives this advice: "We must clench our teeth for the moment for we have no other help except that which our ally, who must sustain the struggle on the Eastern Front, has been able to send us."

The Italians, according to another neutral report last week end, took precautions for coastal defense which seemed to indicate that military authorities are reckoning on an Allied attempt at invasion of the mainland possibly before fighting in Sicily has ceased. Thus, preparations for destruction of telegraph and telephone connections in coastal areas in case of threat and the strengthening of garrisons and coastal patrols have been made.

Refugees Seek 'Free Germany'

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—Formation of a committee composed of German prisoners of war and refugees to work for a "Free Germany" was announced in a manifesto published here today.

The manifesto was signed by 33 persons, including five described as former members of the Reichstag, and was addressed to the German Army and the German people.

President of the group is the German poet, Erich Weinert. Other officers include Maj. Karl Hetz, First Vice-President, and Lieut. Heinrich Count von Einzidel, Second Vice-President. Former members of the Reichstag said to have attended the session in Moscow a week ago are Martha Arendzee, Edwin Hörnle, Walter Ulbricht, Wilhelm Florin, and William Pieck. The latter is the former Comintern leader in Berlin.

"Facts prove relentlessly that the war is lost," the manifesto said. . . . If the German people will find enough courage at the proper time and prove by actions they want to remain a free nation and are determined to free Germany of Hitler, then they will win the right to decide for themselves their fate and other nations will recognize them."

It said that no one would negotiate with Adolf Hitler and the immediate German need therefore was to form a national government to render the Nazis harmless and obtain peace for which it said the Germans "hunger."

The Army, it declared, "must play an important and decisive part."

Army Metal Miners To Get Release

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Miners of vital metals are needed so much that 4,500 soldiers who know something about the trade will be mustered out for jobs in the larger-producing mines.

The disclosure was made yesterday by Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, who said the military program was being jeopardized by manpower shortages in copper, zinc, and molybdenum mines.

Soldiers will be released through the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah. Where possible those in the service less than three months will be selected. Any men slated to go overseas soon will not be eligible for release.

The shift from uniform to miner cap will be voluntary; none of the men has to do it unless he wants to, Mr. Patterson emphasized. Once they are back in the mines, they will be civilians, not under Army jurisdiction, but subject to recall if conditions change.

First N. H. Settlement

The first settlement in New Hampshire was in 1623 at Rye, now known as Portsmouth.

British Deny Peace Move By Hungary

Continued from Page 1

other Hungarian units still are maintaining guard along railways stretching from the frontier into Poland and toward the east, and to some degree into Yugoslavia.

Communiqués published in the press of occupied Eastern areas sometimes speak also of Hungarian parachute units but these apparently are small in number.

The railway guards are armed but are not officially regular army groups. The parachutists apparently are volunteers, thus permitting Premier Nicolas Kallay to state that having brought back the regular combat units of the army from the East, the nation had become nonbelligerent.

To make this policy more nearly complete, efforts have been made to win release from the guarding task but without success. Nevertheless, Hungarian quarters say the Government is taking what steps it can to keep away from any actual fighting.

The press is being permitted to speak more freely of the critical situation confrontnig the Axis, and increased purchase of newspapers from neutral countries has been ordered recently to give the people a better chance of getting news from the Allied side.

A good many Jews still hold jobs. Some others are in labor camps, however, and the Government policy still is officially anti-Semitic but with moderation in execution.

Most Balkan observers continue to believe that Hungary would get completely out of the war tomorrow if it could but that it feels itself helpless to do anything at the moment.

These observers believe invasion of the Balkans or collapse of Italy would encourage more direct Hungarian action to get out of the war.

With due regard for the changing tides of the conflict, the policy meanwhile continues to be one of going as slowly as possible and waiting for the end.

Tokyo Lays Claim To Raising of Huge Dock at Singapore

By the Associated Press

A Domei dispatch from Shanghai, broadcast by the Tokyo radio and recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Japanese naval salvaging experts have succeeded in raising the King George VI floating dock, said to be the world's largest, in Singapore Harbor.

Terming it "one of the greatest salvaging feats in history," Domei said the giant dock was raised in three months from the time work was undertaken last May.

The dock, which could accommodate ships up to 50,000 tons, was built in England in 1928 and towed in sections to Singapore during the following year. Its installation in Singapore Harbor, Domei said, was intended to make that port Britain's "Gibraltar of the East."

According to Domei, British naval authorities in Singapore, anticipating the fall of the port, ordered the drydock scuttled in December, 1941.

Forestry Group Named

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 21 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland today announced appointment of a Forestry Committee of the Council of State Governments, naming Gov. Earl Snell of Oregon Chairman.

Pre-Historic Monsters' Bones Fill Park in Western Canada

By Fergus Hoffman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED DEER, Altcona—Here in the heart of the Canadian West is a little known Dominion Park, almost a souvenir of the pre-historic Mesozoic Age, which should become a major tourist attraction atfer the war when motorists head northward toward Edmonton and the beginnings of the Alaska Military Highway. It is Dinosaur Park, virtually an open air museum of ancient fossil remains in the Alberta bad lands of the Red Deer River Valley, 88 miles north of Calgary.

The Red Deer bad lands have been famous among paleontologists and geologists since 1884 when a Dominion mining expert, J. B. Tyrell, stumbled into the welter of sweltering coulees, wind-eroded ravines and shale cliffs and serrated plateaus in search of coal. Instead, he found the world's greatest repository of dinosaur remains. Some of the gigantic bones protruded from the earth; excavation revealed still others.

The park area, 400 feet deep and two miles across from plain to plain, still is a treasure house of fossils of horned dinosaurs which grew to a length of 30 and 40 feet and stood as high. Some of the specimens uncovered were armored, some carnivorous.

This is what geologists believe happened—at least 50,000,000 years ago; during the saurian dynasty there were great changes in climatic conditions. In this pre-glacial age when the Rocky Mountains had not yet been formed the dinosaurs inhabited a tropical jungle. Hot winds swept from the Pacific across the teeming, steaming swamps and swales. A huge inland sea reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic. Then the weather changed—a process which took centuries—and the quicksands of the inland sea acted as preservatives for the dinosaurs which perished in them.

Now this ancient wealth is Dominion property. Fossils may not be removed without permits; park wardens patrol the area. Even now, visitors occasionally pry loose one of the fossil oysters and find a pearl. Petrified figs, semi-precious stones and leaf impressions testify to the tropical nature of the area in the Mesozoic Age.

A. Y. Jackson, one of Canada's foremost painters and a member of the almost forgotten "Group of Seven," once called the Red Deer "the most paintable valley in Western Canada." The grotesque, eerie panorama which the wind has wrought with the aid of the centuries still is a favorite attraction for touring artists and sculptors and should lure camera experts when pleasure travel is resumed. The badlands are evolving a weird esthetic culture of their own right at home, too, where, in nearby Dorothy, 20 miles downstream from Drumheller, the misty, simmering fascination of the coulees and twisted washes finds expression in the odd creations of W. G. Hodgson, a rancher-sculptor, who has attracted much attention with his juniper carvings.

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The Home Forum

Making Right Decisions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE IMPORTANCE of reaching right decisions and choosing the correct course of action is admitted by every clear thinker. To write a letter, take a holiday, help a neighbor, or solve a problem requires the making of some sort of decision, and the carrying out of these constitutes a large part of everyday experience.

Today, the Scriptural words recorded by Joel (3:14) seem especially pertinent, for there are **"multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."**

"The day of the Lord is near." How heartening is this promise that the time has already come, when those men and women in the valley can arrive at the tremendous decision that God is omnipotent; that Life is God, forever triumphant, eternal, therefore that death has no victory; that Truth or God is infinite, and that there can be no real basis for error of thought or action. Divine Love is supreme, and hate having no right to rule, humanity must cast it out and welcome the reign of Love.

* * *

Christian Science reveals these grand facts, and so enables us to draw correct conclusions. Furthermore, a study of this Science corrects the mistaken concept of man as material, and enables us to come to the conclusion that, in spite of the evidence of the physical senses, man is wholly spiritual and perfect because God made him so, and His work shall stand forever.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 392): **"If you decide that climate or atmosphere is unhealthy, it will be so to you. Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take. Reverse the case. Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."** Thus Christian Science stresses the need for making right decisions. This is not a question of willing ourselves to be well when we feel sick. On the contrary, the words contain a plea for right decisions based upon an understanding of spiritual Truth. For instance, who, knowing the truth of Christian Science that man is the image and likeness of God, hence spiritual, and that he is that man, will accept the theory that disease is prevalent, that climate can be unhealthy, or that evil is power? Will he not rather rebuke the thought of a material selfhood and adopt the spiritual fact? In this way he arrives at right decisions and enjoys their harmonious results.

A student of Christian Science was called upon to take an important step in connection with his career. Though in the midst of busy surroundings, he mentally turned to God for guidance. As though a tender voice spoke to him the answer came: "God has decided that man, His likeness, shall reflect Love and do His will; that is the work you need to do and the way you need to go. The only decision you need to make is to have no fear, silence human will, and let God point out the way." This young man then decided to trust God absolutely, and was at once rewarded by a sense of great peace. Later, the way opened up for a new and loving service to God and his fellow man.

* * *

Christ Jesus was a man of right decisions. He could have stayed away from Jerusalem and danger as he was urged to do. Instead, he chose to trust God and to go forward fearlessly to face the malice of his foes. When arraigned before the Roman governor, he was asked by Pontius Pilate, **"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?"** Jesus answered, **"Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above"** (John 19:10, 11). In his hour of trial Jesus decided against the arrogant assertion of a material power as able to destroy, and took his stand for the omnipotence of God who is man's Life. This right decision was later rewarded, for, proving the nothingness of envy and hate, the Way-shower triumphed over death through his understanding of the allness of God.

Under the marginal heading, "Unhesitating decision," Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 463), **"To decide quickly as to the proper treatment of error—whether error is manifested in forms of sickness, sin, or death—is the first step towards destroying error."** When confronted by the aggressive appearance of evil, let us make quick and right decisions. Like the Way-shower, let us decide for the doom of all oppression and the victory of Truth; for the unreality of evil, and the reality of good. Such right decisions will have their healing influence upon world events. They will aid in assuring that in the councils of men and nations, when the shape of the peace that is to come is being forged, it will be justly wrought; it will recognize the rights of man and the reign of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

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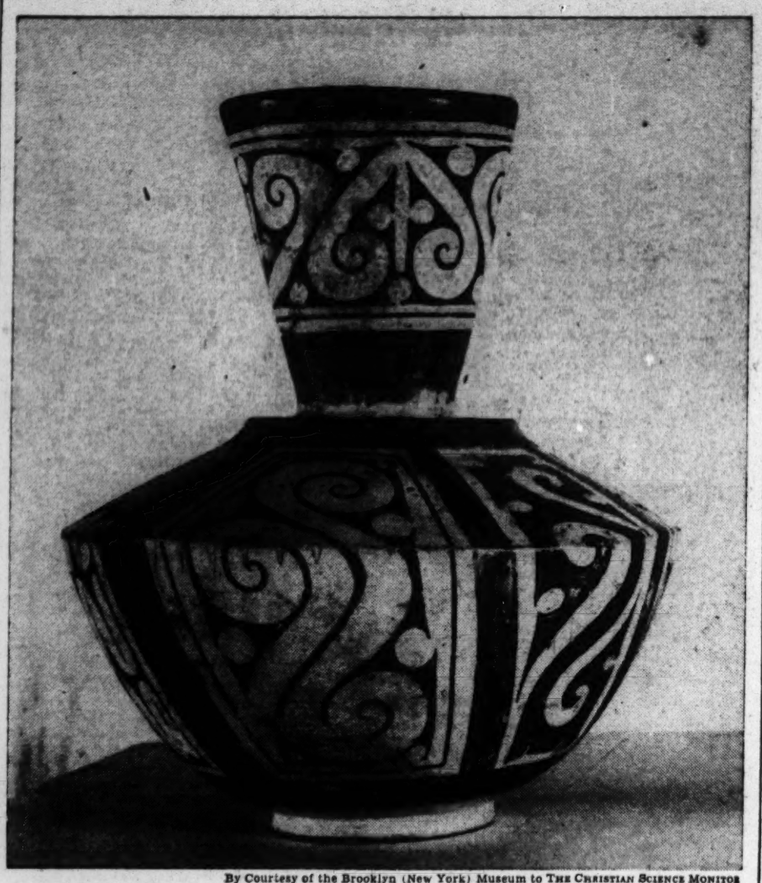
The Woods Are Waiting

The woods are waiting. Here is found
Shadow that spreads like peace around;
Pine scent and fern, the undertone
Of water gliding over stone.
Birds hush their song in this cool place
Where branches greenly interlace.
Small creatures watch with beady eyes,
Uncautious, neighborly and wise.
Across this threshold can be found
Another world of sight and sound.
The woods are waiting. Stillness goes
Beside us, and that quiet grows
Deeper, as under that cool shade
We speak with silence, undismayed.

DOROTHY QUICK



By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PRE-COLUMBIAN POTTERY BOTTLE FROM PANAMA

IN THE SHAPE and decoration of pottery, the American Indian of the past expressed the refinement of his thought and taste. The bowl or vase or bottle was shaped out of soft clay by hand. The potter's wheel was not employed. The form emerged from gentle and skillful handling of the material. This lack of mechanical contrivance in the manufacture of vessels permitted freedom and creative manipulation. Something of the temperament of the potter was transmitted to the clay through his firm or tremulous touch. There is a personal and living quality in these ceramics. The Spaniards held the pottery of the American Indians in high regard.

While Panama would naturally acquire traits of style both from North and South America, it also produced articles with its own native designs. The site of Coclé has yielded objects of native workmanship and among them was this bottle, which is only eight inches high. The spiral motif which dominates the decoration is typical of the region of Coclé. The heart-shaped form ornamenting the neck is said also to be characteristic. The motifs are white and are outlined with black on a red-brown ground.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Indian Weaving Song

Upon the sky's dark background
I have been weaving patterns of sound,
With a broken moon for a shuttle
Weaving a song for you to hear.
My loom is deep in the hills
And the stars stand by me while I work.
My loom is deep in the hills
And the desert is near at hand,
Why do you only stay away?
With the green of young corn
And the purple of sage-blossoms
I have made an old design for you.
Out of the red sunrise, the yellow midday
And the cool blue evening
I have fashioned a thing of beauty.
But not until you come to tie the threads
Can it be finished.
Not until you come and say the song is good
Shall any call my weaving done.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

"Look At My Partner, Will You?"

PROBABLY it never occurred to those two agile young deck-tennis experts that Mrs. Ferris might like to play. For one thing, they must have regarded her as quite elderly, rather a mild person, too, who would not go in for active games especially, although she might be induced to make a fourth if an extra player were needed. But the two wanted Jonathan, all six-feet-four of him, whether he happened to be busy talking to Mrs. Ferris or not; so they had to ask her.

Jonathan didn't welcome the interruption, yet there was a gleam in his eye when he said under his breath:

"Let's show them something. Shall we?"

* * *

It wasn't a day to be reluctant about physical exertion. In fact, it demanded something like what on land would be a race downhill with the wind in one's face. And on shipboard, in that sparkling sunlit air—well, Mrs. Ferris loved deck tennis. She thought it gave one an extraordinary sense of enhanced motion that could never be experienced even on an earth that careens through space like a whirling projectile. To be on a speeding ship, she felt, was like being on a much smaller planet where every velocity is multiplied. And, if one plays tennis, every leap upward, every rush with the moving deck or the racing water, every clever snaring of a flying ring out of the passing air, brought a consciousness of almost miraculous power and fleetness.

Mrs. Ferris couldn't compete with these young people, or so she thought. The most she could hope for would be not to let Jonathan down too badly. But that wasn't his idea at all.

* * *

She noted the admiring glances of the two girls and felt a little thrill of pleasure as she watched him preparing to serve. He was a fine specimen, certainly, and those long arms of his could capture anything on the courts, whether intended for him or for her, without any trouble. Yet, from the first, he managed service and returns as if she were the star, and he only a modest supporter. If she caught a ring and sent it back to a difficult part of the court, he would shout:

"Look at my partner, will you? *Look at my partner!* Isn't she marvelous?"

The first time it happened, those extravagant and public praises almost reduced Mrs. Ferris to a state of helpless laughter. But curiously enough—by pure chance, she thought—she began to deserve them. And this, besides Jonathan's triumphant reiterations, which had the effect of a strategical diversion, badly rattled their adversaries. The two adepts might possibly have coped with Jonathan alone, or Jonathan with a half-hearted or bungling second, but not with a *team*. Not with a fine player and his really phenomenal partner.

"Almost," Mrs. Ferris told herself, "thou persuadest *me*," when she heard his gleeful congratulations at the end of the last set. According to him, she had done it all, when actually she had only played up. She wondered how he had known that she would do that. If he had known.

* * *

Jonathan, she had discovered, was much wiser than his years; not a cruiser at all, but a passenger having fun on a journey. For the first few days, he lay sprawled in a deck chair by her side, devouring books hour by hour, as if he badly needed just that kind of relaxation. But one morning he dropped the last volume on the planking and began to talk to Mrs. Ferris, so naturally and so eagerly that she forgot they were not old friends.

He'd been all over the world, it seemed, not to the places everyone knows, but to the oil and mining centers of Russia, China, Turkey, India, Persia, where engineers had been asking for American machinery. This time he was on his way, via the Leeward Islands, to Brazil and Colombia and Ecuador. He would travel on river boats and on horseback through jungle and mountain country for miles, as he had often done before, to arrive at remote camps in which perhaps only one man could speak his language and where he would live in a tent or a primitive cabin until his business was finished. Or he would visit huge plants on the outskirts of cities and spend weeks among engineers and native workmen.

"It's a fascinating job," he said, "selling machinery. I'm something of a dispenser of miracles. Because most of my contraptions do things incredible to a man with only his two hands to work with. And the kind I sell are wonderful. There's no end to what they can produce. Some day they're going to banish poverty forever."

Mrs. Ferris smiled indulgently. "Oh, but you're an enthusiast," she said. "You can't really expect—"

* * *

"But I can," he insisted. "I can see the idea back of it all, and it's sound. Give a man tools and he'll produce all that he needs, leisure and happiness, too, in time. He may be exploited at first, because he'll have to learn to use what he's got, and because of selfish people, but he'll win in the end. I'm sure of that."

That was before the game of deck tennis, when he had been making another affirmation of the same kind. As they walked back to their chairs, she asked suddenly: "Do you always pick winners?"

He flushed and she remembered that he was really a young man, one of a new generation whose thoughts and actions were unpredictable.

"You were recommending my product," she went on, "even though you couldn't have known what my performance would be."

* * *

"But I did know," he said. "At least, I had some evidence for my faith. It's like this machinery of mine. I'm in a kind of partnership with the men who make it. I know the integrity of their minds and that I can always trust their performance."

It was Mrs. Ferris' turn to flush. "Then actually," she said, "all you need to do is to cheer your partners on and back them up whenever you can. You can't lose."

"That's right," he admitted. "*We can't lose.* Because what is fundamentally good can never lose. But there's more to it than that. You see, it's like the caucus race in 'Alice.' In the end, everybody wins."

Mrs. Ferris never saw Jonathan again after that cruise. But she thinks of him often. She remembers his strong young voice when he cried: "Look at my partner!" And she has a good idea whom he is cheering now.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

This Earth in the Round

THE SENSE OF the new age, the new world, has troubled men for generations. They have had the sense of the future in them a long time. Change after change in the machinery of their lives has thrown their minds forward. For the most part, they have been deceived. The changes have proved, for the most part, to be changes on the surface only; changes of convenience or of habit; water out of a tap instead of water out of a well; power out of a steam kettle instead of power out of a mule; light from a wire instead of light from wax. But the sense of the future has haunted them nevertheless. And now the sense of the future has come true. They see before them—those who have eyes to see—a world so different, different in so clear a sense, that they have no choice but to accept its difference.

Most of us thought of the airplane in the years between the wars as a new gadget—an automobile that flew. . . . The plane was simply another gadget in a gadget universe, a new convenience. We do not think that now. We know that the plane is capable of altering the geography of our world—and therefore the history of our world. . . .

The ages of human history are not created by mechanical inventiveness, but there have been, in the history of our race, mechanical inventions which have changed the possibilities, and thus the minds, and thus, for better or for worse, the men. Landlocked men thought of the earth as a huge island surrounded by an unknown undiscoverable sea. Seafaring men, as they extended their laborious mastery of the water, attempted to think of the earth as a globe, but succeeded only in imagining it as a belt of traversable water and inhabitable land fenced off between the two impenetrable polar caps of ice and fog and cold—a globe in theory, but in fact a globe-encircling river with temperate or tropic shores. That the mastery of the air will fix a different image in men's minds—an image which will father a new age—no one who knows the meaning of that mastery can doubt—no one who knows what voyages men and planes have made already in this war: the long flights of the ferry command, the bombing thrusts at unbelievable objectives, the regular runs from continent to continent.

Indeed the image is already forming. To men of my generation, born in a seafaring world, the port of Murmansk lies east across the Atlantic and on east around the Scandinavian peninsula, thousands of sea miles. But Murmansk, to the fliers, is a bare eleven hundred miles north across the polar ice cap from Greenland. . . .

The airmen's earth, if free men make it, will be truly round: a globe in practice, not in theory. Already, under the compulsions of the war, a generation of young men has come to think in terms of globes. It is with strings on globes, not rulers on navigating charts, that the officers of the ferrying command plot out their distances, and it is always with the curving of the earth in mind that the young pilots of the bombing commands imagine to themselves their flights. The obstacles which limited the earth to men in ships are not obstacles to men in planes. Cold to the airmen is no barrier: they find it everywhere and occupy it in all climates. Ice to the airmen is no wall: they cross it easily as land or water. Distance is no hindrance. The limited voyages of even the greatest ships were voyages across a seeming-level sea. The great flights of the bomber planes and the ferry planes of this war are flights *around* the earth, not across it . . . —the men who flew these ships were men who had the sense of the roundness of the earth as no men could have had it before the air was mastered.—From "A Time to Act," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

I Like Mexico

I LIKE MEXICO. I like its colour, its violence, its raw tumbling mountains, green checkerboard valleys, dizzy trails, purple blue sky and stabbing sun. I like its crumbling monasteries and cathedrals with cactus growing from their roofs, and even more its ancient pyramids rising earth-covered and defiant from jungle plain and mountain top. I like the great Pacific rollers pounding on the beaches of Acapulco where the crags come down to the sea; the patio gardens, the little shaded plazas, so cool when all the world is hot. I like the quiet, grave-eyed children; the patient, stubborn asses; the compact villages each with its ruined church tower; its compounds set about with organ cactus, and corncribs like great stone vases. I like the noble frescoes of Rivera and the paintings of school children. I like the village markets; the lacquer, the pottery, the carved chocolate-beaters; and the tumbling bronze bells welcoming in the fiesta. I like the way Indians look, the way they walk, the polite "buenas tardes" they fling one on the trail; their dignity I like, their utter lack of pretence, their disregard of clocks, the tilt of their sombreros, and the fling of the sarape across the shoulder. Above all I like their magnificent inertia, against which neither Spain nor Europe nor western civilization has prevailed.—From "Mexico—A Study of Two Americas," by STUART CHASE, in collaboration with MARIAN TYLER. (New York: Macmillan.)

HACIENDO DECISIONES CORRECTAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA IMPORTANCIA de llegar a decisiones correctas y escoger el curso correcto de acción, es cosa que admite todo pensador inteligente. El escribir una carta, tener un día de vacación, ayudar a un vecino, o resolver un problema requiere el hacer cierta clase de decisión, el llevarla a cabo constituye una gran parte de la experiencia diaria.

Hoy las palabras de las Escrituras en Joel (3:14) parecen especialmente adecuadas porque hay "¡multitudes, multitudes, en el Valle de Decisión! porque cercano está el día de Jehová en el Valle de Decisión."

"Cercano está el día de Jehová". Qué alentadora es la promesa de que el tiempo ya ha llegado en que aquellos hombres y mujeres que moran en el valle pueden llegar a la tremenda decisión de que Dios es omnipotente; que la Vida es Dios, por siempre triunfante, eterno, y que, por consiguiente, la muerte no tiene victoria; que la Verdad o Dios es infinita y que no puede haber base real para error de pensamiento o acción. El Amor divino es supremo, y el odio, no teniendo derecho de mandar, debe ser expulsado por la humanidad, acogiendo el reino del Amor.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela estos grandes hechos, y nos capacita para llegar a conclusiones correctas. Aún más, un estudio de esta Ciencia corrige el concepto equivocado del hombre como material y nos capacita para llegar a la conclusión de que, a pesar de la evidencia de los sentidos físicos, el hombre es completamente espiritual y perfecto porque Dios le hizo así, y Su obra permanecerá por siempre.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy escribe (p. 392): "Si decidís que el clima o la atmósfera no son saludables, así será para vosotros. Vuestras decisiones tendrán dominio sobre vosotros en cualquier dirección que vayan. Invertid el caso. Manteneos en guardia a la puerta del pensamiento. Admitiendo sólo aquellas conclusiones que deseáis produzcan resultados en el cuerpo, os gobernaréis armoniosamente." Así la Ciencia Cristiana recalca la necesidad de hacer decisiones correctas. Esto no significa ordenarnas a nosotros mismos estar bien cuando nos sentimos enfermos. Al contrario, las palabras contienen una afirmación de correctas decisiones basadas en el entendimiento de la Verdad espiritual. Por ejemplo, ¿quién, conociendo la verdad de la Ciencia Cristiana de que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, por consiguiente espiritual, y que él es ese hombre, aceptará la teoría de que la enfermedad es predominante, que el clima no es saludable, o que el mal tiene poder? ¿No reprenderá más bien la idea de una personalidad material y adoptará el hecho espiritual? De este modo llega a correcta decisión y disfruta de resultados armoniosos.

Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana fué obligado a dar un paso importante en relación con su carrera. Aunque estaba en un ambiente agitado, se volvió hacia Dios para que le guiara. Como si una voz suave le hubiese hablado, la respuesta vino: "Dios ha determinado que el hombre, Su semejanza, refleje el Amor y cumpla Su voluntad; ese es el trabajo que necesitas hacer y el camino que debes seguir. La única decisión que necesitas tomar es no tener miedo, acallar la voluntad humana y dejar que Dios señale el camino." Este joven entonces decidió confiar absolutamente en Dios y al instante fué recompensado con una sensación de gran paz. Más tarde se le presentó una nueva oportunidad para servir cariñosamente a Dios y al prójimo.

Cristo Jesús fué un hombre de decisiones correctas. Pudo haberse alejado de Jerusalem y del peligro como le rogaron que hiciera. En vez de hacer esto, escogió confiar en Dios y seguir adelante sin temor, afrontando la malicia de sus enemigos. Cuando fué juzgado por el gobernador romano, Pilato le preguntó: "¿No sabes que tengo potestad para soltarte, y tengo potestad para crucificarte?" Jesús le respondió: "No tendrías potestad alguna contra mí, si no te hubiera sido dada de arriba" (Juan 19:10, 11). En esta hora de prueba Jesús se decidió en contra de la imposición arrogante de un poder material con pretensión al destruir y se mantuvo firme en la omnipotencia de Dios que es la Vida del hombre. Esta decisión correcta fué recompensada más tarde. Demostrando la nulidad de la envidia y el odio, el Indicador del camino triunfó sobre la muerte por medio de su entendimiento de la totalidad de Dios.

Bajo el título marginal "Decisiones sin vacilar" la señora Eddy dice (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, p. 463): "El decidir prontamente acerca del tratamiento adecuado que debe darse al error —ya sea el error manifestado en formas de enfermedad, pecado, o muerte—es el primer paso hacia la destrucción del error." Cuando seamos afrontados por la agresiva apariencia del mal, hagamos prontas y correctas decisiones. Como el Indicador del camino decidamos pasar sentencia contra toda opresión y decidámonos por la victoria de la Verdad, la irrealidad del mal y la realidad del bien. Tales decisiones correctas tendrán una influencia curativa en los eventos mundiales. Ayudarán a asegurar que en el concilio de los hombres y de las naciones cuando el molde de la paz que está por venir sea fraguado, sea ésta hecha justamente, reconociendo los derechos del hombre y el reino del Amor divino.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1943

ADV. 11

We Take a Town...Sicilians Cheer

Beauty of valley marred by dust of battle as American troops slog on to new goal.

By Don Whitehead
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, July 17. Delayed—The bell steeple on the gray church flung a long shaft of shadow over Mazzarino as we bounced over the cobbled streets in a jeep and turned down the steep road to the plains stretching below.

For a moment, the grandeur of the scene made you forget the wretched poverty of the people on this island and the dull look in their eyes. We forgot for a moment about the war....

This plain below was a lovely place, stretching to the hills beyond. The fields were tinted with that peculiar yellow brightness which sunsets sometimes paint on the landscape. White roads wound lazily through the valley and disappeared into the dark, serious-looking mountains.

But the illusion of a peaceful countryside lasted only a moment. There was the thunder of cannon and clouds of smoke billowed up where the shells landed.

"Our Turn to Attack"

This was a battlefield out there today. A tank battle had been fought and the enemy repulsed. Now it was our turn to attack.

Attack, counterattack, attack. It seemed this had been going on for weeks instead of only seven days. But then, time has become meaningless, except to the generals in headquarters, whose thoughts are on the broad mirror of war and not fixed on the miniature battleground below Mazzerino.

They can juggle time and mark the calendars as good generals must do. But for the men in the front line the hours runs into days, the days into weeks. The thoughts are on the next bridge, the next valley, the next town.

Outlined against the sky on the ridge across the plain was the next town, Barrafranca, and still further across the ridges was Caltanisetta, one of the key inland cities of Sicily. That's where our drive from the beaches was leading us.

[The capture of Caltanisetta was announced officially by Allied headquarters on July 19.]

The Major Is Busy

In the valley the jeep turned off the main road and came to a stop under a grove of trees, gray with the dust which billowed up from each passing vehicle.

"Where's the major?" someone asked.

"He's getting things lined up. He'll be here soon."

A jeep rolled up and a young mustached major with lines of worry and weariness in his face walked over. He introduced himself—Maj. Charles T. Horner of Doylestown, Pa., but he was off again in a few minutes.

"'Chuck' is wearing himself out," an officer said. "He won't rest."

We followed Major Horner across the fields to the foot of the slope where he gathered his officers around him to review the night's operations. He pointed out the objective—the high ground around Barrafranca—and studied the contours of the terrain on a map.

"We've got to watch our left flank," he said. "It's wide open. Everything will be all right if we can get on the high ground of Cozza di Manganaro."

Captain Is Cautious

"Yeah," said Capt. Kimball Richmond of Windsor, Vt. "But if there's anyone on that hill we're going to get the hell shot out of us."

Major Horner shrugged. "The heavy weapons and mortars will follow behind us. They can't fire at night."

"Those were big babies they were throwing over today," said Capt. Emil Edmond of Pawling, N. Y. "They say it's a mortar that fires five 210-mm. shells simultaneously. That's about an eight-inch shell and they sound like a bomber coming in. They've got a terrific whack."

"We'll start moving about 7:30," Major Horner said.

Across the wheat fields came the troops, getting into line for the march. They looked tired and walked like men in a dream. The heavy woolen uniforms were dark with perspiration. They had the heavy springless tread of old men.

"The boys are tired," the Major said. "They marched all last night after a fight and they couldn't sleep much because of the heat today.

"Then at 2:30 we received our orders to attack again. They had no supper and very little water."

"What about rations?" asked Capt. Albert H. Smith of Baltimore, Md.

"We'll have to go without rations until they catch up with us," Major Horner said.

He watched the troops slogging up the slopes to their assembly point.

The regiment's Colonel drove up for a conference.

"The tanks already have entered Barrafranca," an officer reported. "They say the enemy has withdrawn from the town."

"All right," said the Colonel. "We'll go through the town to the high ground beyond, but let's have a reconnaissance."

This sudden development threw the plans out of kilter and the time of the march was delayed until midnight.

We Reconnoiter Terrain

Second Lieut. John Walker of Mahanoy City, Pa., drew the assignment to reconnoiter the terrain immediately behind Barrafranca and I accompanied him. We drove slowly down the road, wary of mines. Ahead of us was a hulk of a burning tank which had gone up on an enemy mine. We detoured around a haystack and came back into the road.

We drove into Barrafranca, which our troops had entered only a few minutes before. People stood on the narrow sidewalks and doorways applauding each soldier and vehicle that passed. They seemed genuine in their welcome to the troops.

We drove slowly down the narrow main street to the edge of the town where a few troops lounged on the roadside.

"What's ahead?" Lieutenant Walker asked.

"This is as far as anyone has been," said Lieut. Allen Ferry of Alton Bay, N. H. Lieutenant Ferry led the first infantry troops into Barrafranca behind the tanks. "The people gave us quite a welcome."

"They were applauding us as though we were conquerors," laughed Staff Sergeant Frank A. Rizzo of New York City. "You should have seen us. And they just about went crazy when we gave them cigarettes and some of our rations."

A Really Full Day

"This tops off a full day," said Sergeant Alton B. Baird of Mt. Pleasant, Texas. "We had a fight yesterday. We marched all last night, then this morning. Our company was caught in a tank battle and we got a shelling along with it. We were right between the tanks and that's no place for the infantry to be."

We got in the jeep and began looking for a road leading to the northwest of the town. Lieutenant Walker drove up a narrow lane to the crest of a ridge where we left the jeep and went ahead on foot. We had the light of a full moon.

We walked ahead stealthily. We heard voices and dropped to our knees. Lieutenant Walker had the Tommy gun poised. Then a woman spoke.

"It must be Sicilian civilians," the Lieutenant said. We continued down the slope into a little valley and passed a high wall into a dry stream bed where the trail ran out. Vehicles could not travel this way.

We drove back through the dark town to our encampment. The troops lay on the hillsides sleeping. Some were wrapped in blankets. Others slept with no covering, looking as though they had fallen asleep as soon as they sank to the ground.

I Sleep a While

I picked a soft-looking spot, moved a few rocks and fell asleep. It was midnight when I awoke, cold and shivering. The company on the next hill was having hot supper, but our food and water had not arrived for some reason. The men had to be content with boxed "K" rations.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, the troops began to swarm out of the wheatfields and off the ridges where they had been sleeping. Slopes that appeared bare were alive with dark forms forming into columns for the march into Barrafranca.

They poured into the town in a long brown column and their hot coffee was waiting for them. They gulped great cups full and came back for more.

At 6 a. m. the column began moving again, this time into no-man's land where no one knew what to expect, although reconnaissance had encountered no resistance.

Rest Benefits Men

The few hours of rest had helped the men. They walked with vigor in the cool morning air. They no longer moved like automatons.

Before long we reached a crossroads, one fork leading to Caltanisetta and the other to Pietraperzia. I jumped onto a jeep with Lieut. Col. Richard O'Connor of Long Beach, N. Y., and we drove behind an armored car into the town, which was just beginning to stir.

Within a few minutes crowds were cheering in the streets, cheering frantically. A hastily organized band began playing. Men, women and children clung to our vehicles. They tried to shake our hands. Hundreds milled about in the main square in one great jamboree.

Colonel Captures Germans

We managed to get our jeep through the mob and started back to the troops when Colonel O'Connor pulled his pistol. Ahead of us was a German truck and three soldiers were scrambling out of it and trying to get into another.

Colonel O'Connor hauled them out and put them in his jeep while I towed the captured vehicle back to battalion headquarters.

Across the fields we could see the troops marching toward a ridge looking across another valley on Caltanisetta.

Another ridge . . . another valley . . . another town.

That's invasion.

Boy Gives RAF Pilot Plane 'to Shoot At'

Recorded by CBS

Allied Headquarters, North Africa

Presenting a model German airplane to an Allied pilot, a Sicilian lad said: "Look at it and you will know what to shoot at," a Reuters dispatch broadcast here declared.

"Squadron Leader Mickey Rooke, with other Spitfire pilots, was the center of an admiring group of Sicilian boys in a small town," the broadcast said. "One brown-eyed boy gave him his most precious possession as a gift, a model airplane made of plastics. 'It will bring you luck,' he said. 'Look at it and you will know what to shoot at.'

"It was a model of a Messerschmitt-109."

Russians Find Amusement In Hollywood Productions

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kuibyshev, July 21

In these days of priorities and straitened transportation everything American—canned foods, magazines, or movies, has a sharper flavor in Moscow than they could possibly have in their country of origin. This applies particularly to Hollywood products, which are shown to Moscow's foreign colony under the auspices of the United States Embassy in the ration of one full-length feature and a newsreel weekly.

Every Saturday afternoon diplomats, staffers, attaches, missioners, correspondents, and enlisted men fill one of the largest rooms in the Spasso House. Here, with Admiral William H. Standley and Allied excellencies in the front row is one of the most appreciative cinema audiences anywhere despite the smallness of the screen, poor visibility caused by all seats being on the same level and frequent disturbing exits to answer telephone calls.

Many films we get have Polish subtitles explaining the American dialogue, which is instructive to those who are learning to read Wanda Wassilewska's Wolna Polska. Highly dramatic effects are obtained when letters or newspaper headlines are flashed on the screen in Polish after the hero's or heroine's tense bidding "look at this." From that point on practically none of the audience knows what the story is about and can give full rein to their imaginations.

Captivating Cruisers

Naval episodes get more laughs than the most elaborate gags of Hollywood's comedy kings. The spectacle of a British cruiser rushing to the rescue just in time is so hilarious we'll perhaps never know what the iron-jawed captain said to his fellow officers on the bridge. In one film rescue was made by three whole battle cruisers but that was rather an anti-climax—one ordinary cruiser would have been funny enough.

When a German submarine surfaced a few yards from the floating feedline of a submerged petrol dump the audience greeted it with the shout, "right on the nose."

Films about Russia or with reference to Russia occasionally come our way. High spots of Mr. Davies' "Mission to Moscow" were the Commissar's wife ordering tea in broken Russian and the scene in the billiard room of the British Embassy. The Embassy never had a billiard room but if the Warner Brothers cared to send a few tables they might be welcome.

One of the most poignant experiences came in another film when an exiled Russian beauty turned her exquisite eyes wearily from a sunlit bathing beach and said "oh, to be on the Volga." Half the audience had just returned from a freezing winter in Kuibyshev or from the Arctic night in Murmansk.

Break in Monotony

There is generally some accident to relieve the monotony of laughter in the right places. This happened at the showing of a slick adventure film. A distinguished foreigner was rescued from the clutches of the underworld. His first words when he recovered consciousness were "I must get in touch with my embassy." After this the story fell rather flat.

These examples exhibit a kind of humor which seems to have no name, although it was discovered long ago. William Schenck Gilbert exploited it when he gave actors discretion in their answer to the Mikado's inquiry as to whereabouts of his son, with an eye to the particular locality where the piece was being performed.

From this point of view Mr. Davies' "Mission to Moscow" performed in the Kremlin is a classic which will never be surpassed. Such heights are far beyond the possibilities of films shown in the United States Embassy in Moscow.

But there is one film in America which ought to achieve a similar effect in small way. It is about the adventures of a foreign correspondent in Russia. That is the film everybody is waiting for in these circles.

Intimate Message

The Intimate Message from Washington, a daily column hitherto appearing on the first page of the second section, will be published regularly on the Editorial Page beginning today.

Italy Writhes, But Nazi Grip Holds It Tight

Some Balkan Nations also indicate they would quit Hitler if way could be provided.

ISTANBUL, July 19. Delayed. (AP)—Diplomatic sources said today that Premier Ion Antonescu of Rumania has flatly refused German demands that Rumania participate in the fighting this summer against Russia.

The sources also said the Germans threatened reprisals.

Premier Antonescu was reported to have told Nazi representatives two weeks ago that Rumania already had made great sacrifices and henceforth would only defend its own borders.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 21—Almost every day brings new evidence of the increasing disillusionment and worry felt by the small Axis nations of Southeastern Europe. In Hungary and Rumania, this collapse of official and public morale is believed to have reached an advanced stage, whereas in Bulgaria, conditions are thought to be somewhat better from the Axis viewpoint.

Reports on the Axis situation in Southeastern Europe which reach here via underground-resistance movements in conquered countries indicate that the majority of one-time Axis supporters in the Balkans would welcome a chance to withdraw from the German camp if such were possible.

Despite their apprehension, however, there is no indication that Balkan Axis leaders are prepared to make peace overtures to the United Nations.

[News from Yugoslavia told of severe fighting in Eastern and Central Bosnia between Axis troops and guerrilla forces of Josip Broz, Montenegrin insurgent also known as "Tito." The latter's band was reported to have taken the offensive and to have captured a number of towns and villages from Axis garrisons.

According to Associated Press dispatches from Cairo nearly 250 Axis supply trains passing over Croatian railroads had been attacked and destroyed since the spring of 1942.]

Italian Arguments

The reports from the Balkans coincide with several remarkable statements appearing in Italian newspapers prior to the bombing of Rome. Answering the demand that Italy make a separate peace, the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma states, "If Italy made peace, it would have to put all its economic and military resources at the service of the Allies as a direct arm against Germany."

Similarly, Il Giornale d'Italia writes, "If Italy left the war now, it would mean it would be immediately changed into an immense battlefield on which the Germans fight against the Allies. A separate peace would not mean Italy could return as if by magic to a state of peace. But that it would be pitilessly crushed between two adversaries."

Balkan apprehension is said to be traceable to four principal facts:

1. Unmistakable evidence of the rapid growth in Allied strength.

2. Equally strong evidence of a proportionate decline in German offensive power as proved by lack of success on the Russian front.

3. The example of Italy's terror, which is full proof of Rome's lack of confidence in German ability to protect the European Continent.

4. The growing realization in Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria of the terrible legacy of hatred which those countries are piling up for themselves by serving German ends.

Satellites Feel Animosity

Many Balkan Axis officials now are convinced they have nothing to gain from an Axis victory, they realize that the unprecedented animosity now felt toward Germany also is attaching itself to their countries.

Like the medieval character in legend who sells himself to the devil, these German satellites are forced to go further and further in antagonizing their conquered neighbors, even though the prospect is increasingly bright these neighbors will emerge victorious in the end.

Disillusionment is said to be particularly bad in Rumania, which has memories of being on the victorious Allied side in World War I. Rumania is learning the full import of the famous lines in Dante's "Divine Comedy" that "the greatest sorrow in times of misery is to remember happier days."

According to one observer, the only thing which prevents the Balkan home front from disintegrating is that it has not yet received a major blow.

There is some reason to think that in the Balkans—as in Italy—the average man feels greater grievance toward Germany than toward the Allies and that Berlin—not Washington or London—would be blamed for the destruction wrought by an Allied air blitz.

There can be little doubt that any further Allied conquests in the Mediterranean will induce a grave crisis in Balkan Axis countries.

Ships and Money Awaiting Food Go-Ahead Signal

Supplies for starving children of Europe would not come from Allied larder.

Of all the hunger areas in a world at war, none awakens more desire to extend food relief than the regions of stricken childhood, especially in Nazi-occupied Europe. The author of the following article writes against a background of experience as director of actual feeding operations for the American Friends Service Committee. Starting with the Spanish Civil War, he fed children on both sides of the lines, and carried through later in unoccupied France. He strongly advocates a plan for limited feeding, at once, closely resembling proposals advanced by Herbert Hoover.

Food for Freedom
Twenty-seventh in a Series

By Dr. Howard E. Kershner
Director of the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees

Starving children of Nazi-occupied Europe cannot eat promises of a coming peace.

A few baskets of food, lowered over the walls of Hitler's fortress now into the hands of those hungry children would do more for the Allied cause than tons of bombs.

It can be done under a simple plan based on years of actual experience with feeding operations in Europe during this war.

All that is needed is a go-ahead signal from the American, British, and German Governments.

The work itself could be done either by the governments concerned or by private charitable organizations.

Under the modest feeding plan proposed by private groups with which I am associated, we ask no money, no ships, no food from critical Allied stocks.

Ships Are at Hand

The ships are ready and waiting in neutral Sweden. These ships cannot be used for war purposes, but in Sweden I was given assurances that at least 100,000 tons of ships would be available for a child-feeding program in Europe.

Food for the monthly shipments of 51,000 tons which we propose is available in South America or in other regions where we could get it without taking a single pound of scarcity foods from American or other Allied tables.

Money to finance this program already is available. It is deposited in New York and elsewhere to the accounts of Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and France. It only needs to be unfrozen sufficiently to float the feeding program.

Those four countries—Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and France—are the first we would feed. There the need is most urgent.

A whole generation of children is being decimated by hunger in the captive democracies. I have seen it. I wish I could awaken the American people to what it means. Then such a popular tidal wave would roll down on Washington and London that the governments would have to respond.

In that hope I have come home from Europe to get more supplies. Many of my staff remain in Europe, ready for instant service. We have had no food to distribute since July, 1942—a year ago. Before that, we had been feeding hundreds of thousands of children. I went over to start this work for the American Society of Friends during the Spanish Civil War. We fed children on both sides in Spain. We fed children in unoccupied France.

The Nazis, like the Franco officials in Spain, permitted us to operate without interference. The children we fed received the same daily rations as all other children, so that what we gave them was extra. This also convinced us that no leakage of food to the Nazis was occurring as a result of our carefully safeguarded operations.

Since then, feeding has begun in Greece under supervision of the International Red Cross. The United States Department of State affirms that it is successful.

Why, then, do the Allied Governments not permit feeding in the rest of occupied Europe, at least of children in Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and France?

After our feeding came to an end in France a year ago, I have been trying to find out. Early last summer I left Europe and came to Washington. There I found a sympathetic hearing, but was told that Britain had started the blockade of Europe and was much closer to the problem.

Discussion in Parliament

So my path turned to London. There the public and many high officials listened with increasing interest. The press strongly advocated doing something. At an all-party meeting in the House of Commons I was privileged to present our plan. A frank discussion of the problem followed.

Despite these manifestations of sympathy and growing concern for Europe's children, and despite the success of feeding operations in Greece, nothing has yet been done to feed hungry young Belgians, and Dutch, and Norwegians, and the French.

The main argument advanced against feeding is that the war must be won first. Washington's vast feeding machinery, now taking form and already tested in North Africa, is geared to relief of Nazi-occupied areas after the Nazis have been driven out.

That is all right for those who survive. But there is danger in omitting to feed as many children as can be reached, now. The freedom-loving peoples of the occupied democracies are being systematically starved, while the Germans count on emerging from the war racially strong, even though defeated in war.

Bluntly stated, we may win the war but lose the peace, unless we assure the survival of this generation of European youth.

To say that the Nazis are responsible for feeding countries they have overrun is to state a fact, but this fact will not feed hungry children. The Nazis are intent on squeezing every ounce of productive capacity from the conquered countries. There are extra rations for men and factory workers. Nonproducing children must take what is left.

The question is not one of responsibility so much as of humanity and of wise statesmanship.

It is my conviction that feeding operations would not prolong the war, but shorten it. Instead of weakening prospects of victory, feeding would strengthen victory in the war and in the peace.

The very least that can be done is to try to feed these children. If Germany should refuse to co-operate, the conquered peoples could at least know that their Allied friends had tried.

We are winning the war, to be sure, and that will strike the chains from Europe's ankles—eventually.

But the question we face is: How will this generation of children in occupied Europe come through the ordeal?

Thousands already have starved.

Millions are being stunted in body and in mentality. They are being warped and twisted, embittered and made cynical, conditioned to fall under the sway of demagogues or be swept into social revolution.

We can save thousands of these children. We must save them, before it is too late. We cannot afford to wait until the war is won. The damage is being done to childhood now.

In London I found the British curiously distrustful of their own philanthropy. Some of those who agreed that small-scale feeding operations of the kind we propose would not draw food from short Allied stocks, felt that it would be difficult to limit feeding operations, once the principle had been accepted.

When we ask that the blockade be relaxed to permit passage of ships carrying 51,000 tons of food a month, they admit this amount could not jeopardize or seriously prolong, the winning of the war. Our position is that the Nazis could not seize any of the food, or the whole relief program would be suspended at once. But some British officials seeking to avoid large-scale feeding, stand out against any feeding.

Not Used by Germans

I realize the problems involved, due to Nazi control of all food stocks on the Continent of Europe. I also realize that large-scale feeding may not be possible under present conditions.

Such feeding would be desirable if absolute assurances were forthcoming that the German war machine would not benefit, directly or indirectly. When the quantities are small, this problem does not arise in serious form.

What we propose to send into Europe would not make more than one meal for the German nation, even if a whole month's supply were seized. From experience we know that the Germans have not interfered with feeding operations in unoccupied France and in occupied Greece.

The children who received our extra rations in France were turned from a declining development onto an upward climb back toward health and the bloom of childhood. Anyone who opposes feeding from a theoretical point of view ought to have seen those emaciated bodies and faces filling out and lighting with gratitude.

Rich Dividends Paid

On the walls of French schoolhouses we placed large banners explaining that the food we distributed came to the French children because the people of America loved them. Must those banners remain down?

Rich dividends are paid by grateful children. Here are a few excerpts from letters sent to us:

"We hope little American children will never have to be as hungry as we are, but if they are, we will save our centimes for them. Never will we forget your friendship and kindness."

From a boy of nine: "If America is ever in trouble, I will be the first to enlist."

A boy of eight: "In helping us, you are helping France to rise again. We will never forget. Thank Americans for what they have done. They must have deprived themselves."

Actually, the food we used came from Central Europe, Switzerland, and Africa, not from the United States. We could have continued to buy dried milk from Switzerland. These purchases ceased in June, 1942, because the necessary licenses were refused by Washington.

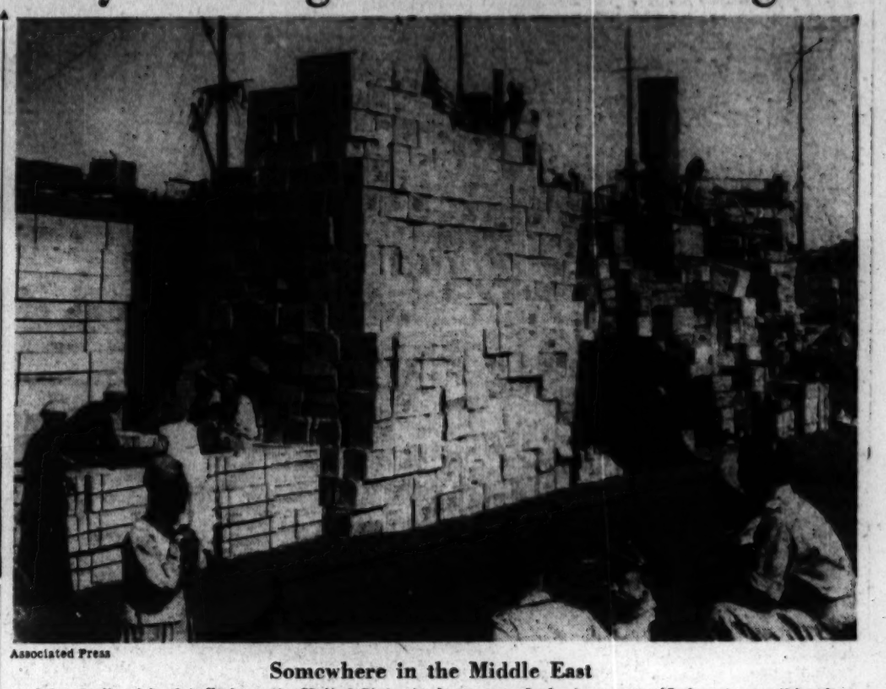
Available Supplies

It is frequently said that officials of the Governments-in-exile oppose feeding of their peoples in Europe. I have talked with them in London and can say there is not a shred of truth in statements they are not in favor of sending food. They have made vigorous efforts to obtain permission.

The food we propose to send would be obtained as follows: Cereals from this country are still available in sufficient quantities so that 30,000 tons a month would not deplete the domestic supply. Meat is available in South America. We need 9,000 tons a month. So are milk and fats, 6,000 tons a month, each.

This total of 51,000 tons would give about 10,000,000 persons, mostly children, a small extra ration daily. We could supply two to three ounces of cereal, ⅔ of an ounce each of fat and of milk, and one ounce of meat. About one in six of the populations in the four captive democracies could have these amounts.

Can America and Britain refuse to do only this much?



Associated Press

Somewhere in the Middle East

A huge pile of foodstuffs from the United States is shown on a dock at an unspecified port, something for rationed folks back home to think about. The tall pile is colored oleomargarine. Note the Greek flag showing on the vessel, just over the center pile.

French Food Crisis Near 'Catastrophe'

Overseas News Agency

Berne, Switzerland, July 21

German requisitioning has caused the food situation in France to deteriorate to such an extent that "catastrope seems inevitable if help doesn't come fast," the conservative newspaper Basler Nachrichten reported.

The Germans, the newspaper said, have carted away "such enormous masses" of bread, milk, butter, meat, fruit, and vegetables that it has become impossible for the French population to be fed on the small remainder.

The article pointed out that the situation is aggravated by the allotment of three and even four rationing cards to each of the tremendous army of German administrators in French territory.

Shot-Down Pole Eludes Germans

LONDON (AP)—A young Polish pilot, forced to bail out of his fighter over France, spent nine days there on what he calls a "holiday" and then came home to fight some more.

He hiked for 100 miles through areas well covered by German troops, visited favorite restaurants, went to the movies, and registered at popular hotels.

When he rejoined his squadron he was awarded the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the decoration being pinned upon him by Air Vice-Marshal M. W. L. Saunders.

This pilot, Flight Lieut. Tadeusz Biedrzycki, already has made several sweeps over Naziland since his return unharmed. Here is his story:

"Our formation went out as an escort to an Allied bombing expedition and over a certain French locality we were attacked by 10 Fockewulfs. I spotted a German plane coming from behind to attack our bombers. I dived to intercept him. I hit him and the plane spiraled down in black smoke and out of control.

"While I was getting that one, however, another enemy plane took after me. His guns blasted a hole four feet wide in one of my wings. My engine was hit and burst into flames. I bailed out.

"I landed in a field and promptly went into hiding for several hours while Germans scoured the area for me. Their search started within 15 minutes after I hit the ground. I could even hear some of them swear heavily when they could not find me. They were that close to me.

"At sundown I headed for a big French city—I cannot, of course, say precisely where I went—nor how the details of disguise and escape were accomplished—and spent two days there strolling about the streets, eating in the best restaurants, visiting the sights, including many of my old haunts, and saw two film programs.

"I had to leave my hotel very suddenly, though, when the German proprietress learned I was a Pole. I just kept walking and occasionally took a train ride.

"When talking with Germans, I spoke French, although I have only an academic knowledge of the language. But somehow I got by with it.

"I suffered from hunger some of the time I was in hiding. At one time I went without food for three days."

Military secrecy naturally prohibits also any disclosures of how the pilot made his way to England.

Lieutenant Biedrzycki already held the Polish Cross of Valor and two bars for destroying two German planes and sharing in the destruction of a third. He also is credited with three probables. He took part in the Dieppe raid last August, and has made a total of 63 sweeps over enemy-occupied areas.

Innkeeper Executed For Aiding American

By the Associated Press

New York, July 21

The German - controlled Paris Radio said today that an innkeeper in the French town of Cormeilles had been executed by order of a German military court for giving overnight shelter to an American airman.

The radiocast, which was recorded by the Office of War Information, did not disclose the fate of the American, who was said to have bailed out near the town.

U. S. Ace Escapes

GUADALCANAL, July 19. Delayed (AP)—A daring and hardy United States Marine fighter pilot was shot down July 11 while trying to break up a Japanese bombing attack on American-held Rendova Island, but escaped vicious enemy attempts to finish him off.

His plane damaged in the action, Capt. James E. Swett of San Mateo, Calif., made a crash landing in the water off Rendova.

Even after Captain Swett's plane hit the water, the Japanese strafed the wreck and the water around it for 15 minutes. Captain Swett, who with 12 enemy planes to his credit, is the highest scoring American Ace now in action in the South Pacific, kept diving under the water throughout the machine-gunning attacks.

He escaped being hit, and drifted ashore on a friendly island from which he was rescued the following day.

Before he was shot down Captain Swett bagged one Zero and one bomber.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Hats Definite And Varied This Year

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats are in a hurry this fall. They're small. They're important and they want to be loved on sight.

You can hardly say that these hats are melting or softening in their lines. Very few of the collections include this type. Rather are they of a determined character which matches the stern demands of wartime. They express the mood of the times whether worn off face or tilted daringly over the nose, and have a trimness about them that steps out neatly beside a uniform.

Hats have kept pace with events, wandering all over the globe for their inspiration. From China, of course, are the pagoda crowns (oh, just the top peak!) which point skyward in brilliant colors, contrasting with tiny roll brims. These echo the visit of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Russian Influence

Russian chechias in tufted velvets or furs tilt giddily above profiles in Mme. Pauline's collection. They are held securely in place by means of a small mesh at the back of the hat which gives small hatpins a firm anchorage. Queen Nephthys moves on the scene just long enough to cast her tall Egyptian shadow on the mode, while a sphinx silhouette evolves from a back drape that secretes the back hair and is attached curiously enough to a top that smacks smartly of a Scotch Glengarry cap. But then the world seems more turned upside down every minute, so why shouldn't a Scotch cap be worn with a sphinxlike drape?

John-Frederics coaxes modernity into the Charlotte Corday cap, popular during the French Revolution. He also makes fashion in the use of a square pillbox of black satin decked in black silk knotted fringe. Gaiety, without which no John-Frederics collection is complete, dashes into the picture via a group of small puffed hats in delicate shades of panne velvet, enlivened with feather ornaments, sequins or stones. He also brings in again a low back drape that covers not only the hair but the neck as well, in a black felt shoulder-length cloche, studded with black sequins that give it a sleek bright look. Worn entirely off-face, it is young, but a trifle hard.

Not as guileless as its original is the milkmaid's bonnet which Florence Reichman presents. This is a gay bonnet, easily worn with either a pompadour or parted hair. Its prongs at the side hold it firmly, frame the face becomingly, and leave the back of the hair uncovered. In wild grape beaver, Chinese turquoise beaver with a bow trim, or in Persian fur, studded with colored pearls, it is very likable and extremely wearable. Many, too, will enjoy her pompadour "Crest" which is light, decorative, and a mighty relief from the overworked calotte.

Securely Fastened

Always original, Helen Leibert designs a model in a forward-tilted black felt, faced with red along its scalloped edge. The hat is held on the head with two narrow ornamental stripes of red felt which extend upward from the back of the head through the up-turned back brim of the hat, and are as decorative as they are practical.

Head-fitting hats—light and tight—are in demand. In the more sophisticated shapes they run to high crowns that retain a small, narrow look. They are posed frankly behind the pompadour or over the center-parted coiffure, and, while they cover the sides and back of the head, are cut up in back to allow for the popular chignon at the nape of the neck. Cap-bonnet types are interesting, as is the Russian diadem—curved, pointed or scalloped. This is a fitted model, well liked because it is equally flattering whether developed in fur, fabric, or suede.

Many materials seldom seen in hats heretofore are drawn into the new collections. Dress yardage will be pressed into service, as well as many good pieces of woolens. Hatter's plush is a favorite material this season. It appears in a broad palette of jewellike colors as well as in beige and black, always a pleasing combination. Braagaard utilizes this in a small tricorne with a cushion brim, accented with black veiling. And while a limited amount of veiling is allowed for each hat, milliners are experts at cutting corners, and because of their skill—and tricks—veils seem almost as picturesque as ever. Intricate detail is lavished on many Braagaard hats that are definitely for after-five wear. Iridescent feathers gleam on a pillbox, with muff to match; a heart-pink satin sailor comes halfway down to earth with its lavish trim of soutache braid. This is also effective on a red velvet matador's hat, the braid ending in a butterfly bow.

Dramatic Colors

Always feminine in her approach to design, Helene Garnell confines her collection mainly to lobster colors—from delicate pinks and orange to vivid hues of red. To emphasize these, she combines them dramatically with blues, greens, browns and black. An unusual touch introduces ostrich feathers on sport hats, beads on felt, and combines jeweled feathers with jersey and felt. Her parachute hat is made of white jersey trimmed with a black feather. There's not an elastic in the collection, but her hats stay put, partly because of her sculptured handling of materials, but also because of her ingenious introduction of cords and ribbons that tie beneath the chin, at the side or in the back.

Berets, of course. We simply can't live without ours any more than Britain's "Monty" can apparently win victories without his. They are worn straight on the head, sometimes with a jeweled band. These are the newest. We like them, too, with grosgrain band—and they always belong with the classic lines of Chesterfields and tailored suits.

Fur hats will be important. Most of them will be small, as small hats are the season's smart conversation pieces. Chechias in black Persian, white caracul in dressy turbans, a ripple beret in nutria with a jersey cap attached, a mink shell worn down on the forehead or above the pompadour, proudly; a white fox puff with black velvet streamers all will be in the fashion picture.

G. Tornello, Larry Gordon, Sheehan and deMileau

(Upper left) With up-do hair styles, no chapeau could be more charming than Mme. Pauline's bow turban made of white caracul. (Circle) Sally Victor's 1943 version of the bonnet is Russian-inspired and has been nicknamed "Da-Da" (big yes in Russian). It is shown in green felt, trimmed with gold velveteen cording. (Upper right) Exquisite inspiration from the Chinese, a shocking pink calotte, with iridescent jet black beads, and matching muff as entrancing as the hat. Note big licorice earrings chosen to complete the ensemble. An Arpad Stern Original. (Lower left) Small off-the-face black Persian coif trimmed with fuchsia pearls and green wool embroidery. Gloves with matching cuffs. Designed by Florence Reichman. (Lower right) Champagne and black hatter's plush are used in this trim French tricorne with cushioned brim by Braagaard.

Britain's Utility Clothes Show Fine Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

British Utility Clothing, like some patient understudy who has suddenly been called from oblivion to take the part of the star, is having its great moment. Nobody hopes that it will play the lead too long. But while it is thrust into the center of the stage and claims the spotlight, it is only fair to confess that it's doing a bang-up job.

At the moment, an exhibition of "Clothing in Wartime Britain," at the Brooklyn Museum, is of particular interest. Its chief attraction, aside from any sentiment you may have about the valiant women who are under strict clothes rationing on that "tidy little isle," is that the entire wardrobe is the creation of Britain's top-flight fashion designers.

This marks the first time in history that a British Government ever commissioned its most distinguished fashion designers to execute a collection of clothes for its people. It is also the first time that styles created by designers who formerly catered exclusively to the wealthy are made available at moderate prices to the average citizen with the cash and the coupons to purchase them.

There still remain, however, those who buy and wear what are known as "Austerity Clothes." These are not price controlled, and are culled from the small collections that these same exclusive British designers are still allowed to create. On the other hand, straight "Utility Clothing," which the 80 per cent now buy and wear, is price-controlled by the Government from the yarns to the finished garments.

Restricted But Smart

"Utility Clothes" mean increased smartness in the attire of British women, and familiarity with the best in taste and line. All of the designers who worked on the collection, from Norman Hartnell, the Queen's own dressmaker, right down the line, are noted names: Molyneux, Amies, Digby Morton, Mosca, Peter Russell, and Worth, which great house was started in Paris by an English draper when Napoleon held sway, and continues under the same name. At the request of the British Government these designers were invited to form the "Incorporated Society of Fashion Designers," and to evolve collectively these planned "Utility Clothes."

While the designs are created with studied simplicity, with the use of as small amount of material as possible, and with the idea of keeping manufacturing costs at a minimum, the clothes appear neither limited in scope, nor regimented. Although the Board of Trade fixed a limit of 50 basic styles, it has been found possible to introduce as many as 5,000 variations in these.

The group of clothes shown includes four items: A typical tan herringbone tweed makes the suit, whose skirt has not one, but four inverted kick-pleats at the front, and a plain back. Pockets on the single-breasted jacket, cut on the bias, are generous and give a nice décor to the design. With this is worn a well-cut tailored cotton blouse. The topcoat in bright red wool, rayon lined, also indulges in large patch pockets, and is styled somewhat after our ideas of an officer's greatcoat. A light wool dress completes this costume exhibit. It is made with front fullness in the skirt, two decorative pockets on the skirt, and a belt that ties in front. The bodice is simple, but well cut, and the dress as a whole is one that would adapt itself easily to many figures, and do something for most of them.

Evening Clothes Rare

One can scarcely envision England without evening and dinner gowns. Yet it seems very few are being worn. There is, however, no restriction against making them at home, providing you can scrape up the coupons to buy the necessary materials. Almost no lace is left, or net, but expert fingers make the most of what they have, and the making-over business flourishes. Short party dresses are worn.

Brides have not been forgotten in the Utility program. For seven coupons they can go to the altar clad in proper white. Organdy is the favorite fabric for this great occasion, not only because it can be worn afterwards, but because it lends itself so pleasantly to laundering.

Panels illustrating by vivid comparisons what clothes rationing in Britain accomplishes drive home the story. If you never figured out before how many evening dresses it takes to make a barrage balloon, you can have your curiosity satisfied now. Other statistics reveal that 162 pairs of silk stockings fashion a parachute; clothes rationing has saved 500,000 tons of shipping space.

Wallpaper Is Dramatized in Hollywood

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood has, for a long time, been in love with wallpaper, realizing, no doubt, that here was one medium that could keep pace with its changeable moods. Styles in furniture and architecture came and went, but the wallpaper vogue has remained.

Possibly the versatility of wallpaper accounts for it, for in the homes of Hollywood notables wallpaper is used for practically every decorating trick there is.

Among some of the interesting ways in which wallpaper is used there is that of papering one wall in contrast to the other three, bringing the center of attention dramatically to that "odd" wall.

A new way of setting off a fireplace is used in the home of radio starlet Shirley Thomas, where garlands of ivy are cut out of wallpaper strips. Much on the same order are floral cutouts used to frame an uninteresting window.

Tricks with perspective are no little contribution wallpaper has made to Hollywood decoration. In the home of Harry Dunn, a prominent lawyer, one wall of the living room is papered in beautifully matched panels of wallpaper showing a panorama of rolling hills and pastoral scenes. The rest of the room is papered in plain sky blue, to give the impression of airiness and of the out-of-doors.

As to favorite patterns, florals lead the parade, with riding scenes a close second. In florals you see all kinds, from tiny rosebuds to enormous cabbage roses painted in bold "arty" splotches. Next in popularity is the ivy. In the home of an aircraft executive, the entire entry hall—even the ceiling—is papered in an allover ivy pattern—to match the ivy terrace outside.

Since early American and Monterey are two leading decorating styles in California, wallpapers in patterns resembling chintz and gingham are perennial favorites. In the home of the film star, Don Ameche, the wallpaper's floral pattern is repeated in the chintz coverings on the chairs.

Betty Grable uses a dainty pattern of tiny roses for her girlish bedroom. Gene Tierney, in private life Countess Olga Cassini, urbane and sophisticated, has her bedroom papered in severe white and yellow stripes.

But whether simple, gay, or severe, wallpaper is as much a part of the Hollywood scene as are the stars themselves. Stars know wallpapers make a lovely setting, so it looks as though wallpaper were here to stay.

Is Your Name On the List?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lady, you look like you lived in Boston, can you tell me where I can get these whites done?"

The responsible Bostonian thus accosted, found herself looking into the pathetic and bewildered face of a young ensign, bending under a burden of white uniforms he had been peddling from laundry door to laundry door with a plea to have them washed. That was all he wanted, just to have them laundered; wasn't that what laundries were for? And look, he hadn't even asked them to call for the clothes, he'd brought them in his own arms. (Laughter at this point, from laundryman, he told her.)

"You new in Boston; you not on list," the Chinese proprietor of one of the places had said in a tone of reproach, abruptly transferring his attention to one of the favored few Who were not so new,
And whose clothes he'd do.
"List, what list?" the perplexed ensign with his bundle of soiled whites had demanded. "Customer list—no take new customer now," was the relentless reply.

Only the Elite

"Might as well try to break into the Social Register," the ensign muttered disconsolately as he concluded his sad tale.

This is but one of the current Boston laundry stories—true, no fiction about them either.

There is another of the Wave officer who got on a Chinese laundry list to the extent of one blouse a day. She takes a soiled blouse in each morning and collects a clean one and has devised a neat filing system in her purse for the laundry checks so as not to get them mixed. Then there is the woman who arrived triumphantly at a laundry with an armful of curtains which she had brought down on bus and subway by dint of skillful maneuvering, having pushed over only a few fellow passengers as she made her way through the aisles. Smiling broadly, she deposited them on the counter. "Curtains to be done; I'm in no great hurry for them, but I'd like them as soon as possible, of course," she said amiably.

"Sorry, ma'am, but we're not taking any more household things at all," said the equally amiable young woman behind the counter.

With a few futile sputters of protest, the housewife gathered her curtains under her arm and started homeward, calculating as she went, just how she could manage washing them out in the bathtub or the kitchen sink.

They Doubted It

Standing for five minutes before the door of a dry cleaning establishment bearing the sign, "Out to lunch—Back at 2:30," a friend of mine counted 14 persons seeking admission, "Is she out to lunch?" asked most of them after having read the sign. "That's what it says," she repeated nearly a dozen times before she decided to move on and let somebody else answer the question.

At present, it looks as though old-time Bostonians could keep reasonably clean providing they have good laundry records. They can also be dry-cleaned ("cleansed" if you're a native New Englander) providing they have a sufficient supply of clothes to enable them to lend the soiled ones to the cleanser for from three weeks to a month.

And don't think we're complaining or blaming the laundries. Indeed we aren't. The National Association of Cleaners and Dyers, in its most recent publicity release, points out that wartime industrial populations and army requirements in many sections of the country are swamping facilities based on peacetime needs.

It isn't that we don't understand. We do, but we're just laughing at ourselves, for there's one thing a lot of the Public hasn't thought of—that grand and glorious fact that we've still got soap and water at home!

J. A. A.

Federal and State Prisoners Turn Out War-Vital Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With barriers to prison labor lifted because of war needs and the manpower shortage, prisoners in Federal and state institutions are turning out many millions of dollars' worth of war-contract work, the Council of State Governments reports. And the prisoners like doing it. Some have voluntarily stretched their work week to 56 hours.

Understandingly enough, free labor heretofore has frowned on prison industries, it is explained. While everyone agreed it was a good thing to keep prisoners busy—that they should work, that it was a waste of manpower and harmful to prisoners themselves if they didn't—labor unions protested against cheap convict labor that would lower prices in the market on things made by free labor. States passed laws limiting or prohibiting prison work so far as state prisons were concerned, and in the Federal prisons the work was held down mainly to producing things the Government could use in state institutions—shoes, other clothing, furniture, and such.

Now, however, with more work to be done than there are persons to do it—vital war work—many of the states have lifted the barriers so that prison industries can go full speed ahead and help supply the need. Prison industry wheels are humming. Prison farm production has been stepped up to triple 1942 output, according to the Council of State Governments.

Food for Lend-Lease

Maryland prison farms and canneries are yielding tomatoes and snap beans for Lend-Lease. Louisiana's state prison has increased its raw sugar production. A Colorado prison farm is processing cabbage for kraut. Texas prison farms have increased their production of rice, peanuts, and cotton.

The Colorado state penitentiary at Canon City last April sent from 250 to 275 trusties to work on farms in the Upper Arkansas Valley, thus releasing farm labor for jobs elsewhere in the State, the Council says. And last fall the prisoners picked most of Arkansas' cherry crop.

It woud take too long to tell all the work being done today under war contracts, in these Federal and state prisons and reformatories, but here are some, as listed in a recent survey made by James A. Johnston, warden of the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, Calif., and reported in the Tax Digest, monthly publication of the California Taxpayers' Association:

Cotton Duck at Atlanta

At Atlanta, Ga., the Federal prison is making 1,000,000 yards of cotton duck monthly. It began making cotton duck during World War I, says Mr. Johnston, and since Pearl Harbor has quadrupled its production. The prisoners show a remarkable ardor and zeal for their work, he found. Some who work days in maintenance jobs about the prison have volunteered for night-shift war work and have stretched their work week to 56 hours.

Leavenworth, Kan., prison increased its output of shoes 45 per cent in the three months following the attack on Pearl Harbor, working on an Army contract.

San Quentin prison, Calif., and Raiford state prison, Fla., volunteered to distribute Ration Book 3, and prepared the books for mailing from applications sent the prisons.

The Minnesota prison at Stillwater is making sisal and hemp rope for the services. Other state prisons are making chambray for Navy shirts, denims, ticking, and cotton yarn, wood bunks for the United States Coast Guard, brushes, brooms, soap, and metal products.

Oklahoma and District of Columbia prisons are making bricks for ammunition depots. Illinois prisoners are dehydrating fruits and vegetables. Other prisons are canning food.

In all, at least 250 different prison industries in 20 states and the District of Columbia are doing war work today, the reports show.

This is only a beginning, says Mr. Johnson. Most of the state prisons, he says, secured their war contract orders only a few months ago. By the end of the year, he estimates, the prisoners can turn out war products worth $250,000,000.

Steps To Cut Barriers

Steps to cut away or lower the barriers against prison labor, in this war emergency, date back to October, 1941, Mr. Johnson reports. At that time, a group of prison-industry executives met in Detroit to discuss how to get materials and authority so as to use the reservoir of manpower in the prisons for Lend-Lease and defense work. The American Prison Association then appointed a Committee on Prisons and National Defense. Other steps followed, and finally the United States Attorney General, in May, 1942, said there was no bar in Federal laws to the Government's procuring war materials from either Federal or state prisons.

"Procurement officers were still doubtful," says Mr. Johnson, "and so on July 9, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9196, which 'suspended for the duration and six months thereafter all restrictions for the procurement of articles necessary to the conduct of the war directly or indirectly through any contractor or subcontractor from any kind of production in any Federal, state or territorial prison.'"

This was the green light to go ahead, Mr. Johnson states. Many states fell into line. Prison industries set their houses in order, oiled machines. Prisoners cooperated eagerly.

States Remember Servicemen In Planning Postwar Projects

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., July 21—The lad fighting in the Mediterranean may not even know that his home state has a planning board, but the chances are that his state planning agency is thinking about him and is laying plans to provide employment for him when he gets back.

A number of these state boards, some 40 of which have been established in the last decade to do things city plan commissions cannot do alone, reported their postwar planning activities to the Citizens' Conference on Planning here.

Michigan reported appropriations by its Legislature amounting to $50,000,000 for all types of postwar programs, including not only construction but possible bonus payments to servicemen. More significant, perhaps, is that $200,000 of this money is now being used for making actual plans for postwar work. While to an outsider it appears that Michigan has gone far, George G. Ross, Director of the State Planning Commission, considers the time all too short to get ready for peace.

Minnesota not only has a considerable amount of deferred construction ready to start when the war is over, but is carrying on research with a view to establishing new industries. With a fund of nearly $1,000,000 at its disposal, the newly established office of Commissioner of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation is working on new products to employ the people in cut-over areas and to prolong employment in the iron ranges.

Lower Grade Ores Used

Now under way is an experiment in the use of lower grade iron ores. Powdered iron now in the laboratory stage offers great possibility. "This power," says R. E. Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Minnesota Resources Commission, "can be formed directly into finished machine parts simply by pressing the cold powder into a properly formed die and then heating the briquet to a suitable temperature for a short time. The final product will have strength lying between cast iron and steel and will require no machining to finish."

Studies are also being made of resources of forests and fields, and the Commissioner has hopes of developing a rayon industry in the State, of making gunny sack material from flax waste, and of giving additional employment in the dairying industry by increasing production through new techniques.

Project for Reservoirs

While these projects are more or less experimental, there is no guesswork about the State's building projects ready to be started after the war: a $15,000,000 highway construction program; a $2,000,000 program for State institutional building; a $1,000,000 airport project. There is also a serviceman's rehabilitation fund of several million dollars to help returned servicemen continue interrupted educations or re-establish their businesses.

Missouri's State planning officials think their study of the entire watershed within the State is an especially sound type of postwar planning. The study has been carried on in co-operation with the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Planning Board. Eventually, a working plan is to be executed, to include plans for construction of reservoirs for flood control, recreation, and wild life conservation.

Similar reports were heard from other states. Federal planners attending the meeting expressed approval of this work, declaring that without a sound foundation of state plans there could be no sound National planning.

More Dinner Pails Authorized

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The War Production Board has authorized a resumption or increase in the manufacture of a number of household articles, including carpet sweepers, pot scourers and food grinders.

The agency emphasized, however, that although greater production is now permitted, it is not guaranteed because of the limited amounts of steel and iron available.

A WPB spokesman said that about 300,000 tons of steel, which cannot be used for military or essential civilian manufacture, could be released from frozen inventories for the purpose.

In addition to the sweepers, grinders and pot scourers, the WPB authorized production of baking and and roasting pans, flour sieves, jar wrenches, vacuum bottles, and lunch boxes and dinner pails.

Production of ice picks also can be resumed, the WPB said, but can only be sold to commercial users.

About 3,329,000 workers' lunch boxes and miners' dinner buckets were made annually in normal times, and the same rate of manufacture may be resumed for the rest of 1943. If the steel is available, therefore, about 1,400,000 boxes can be made this year.

BABY DIET HINTS

If your baby is old enough to chew, then it is time you served Gerber's Chopped Foods. Begin with any of the three vegetables — chopped Carrots, chopped Green Beans and chopped Spinach. These are cooked the Gerber way with a steam process that protects important minerals and vitamins. Each comes in the same size can as Gerber's Strained Foods — an average serving for older babies.

Gerber's Baby Foods

Cereals...Strained Foods...Chopped Foods

You, too, will find WRIGHT'S the most satisfactory way to keep silver gleaming with jewelry-store newness. Send 3c stamp for sample. Address: Dept. C-26, J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, New Hampshire.

The world's largest selling silver cleaner

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AFTER MIDNIGHT WITH BOSTON BLACKIE—Below par melodrama about reformed crook.—M. Y.
AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.
AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in serious role, with songs, as American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as widow with amusing results.—M. Y. C.
APE MAN—Horror yarn not good even of its deplorable kind in story of doctor who turns himself into ape.—M.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA—Technicolor record of United States invasion, showing tanks, planes and soldiers in action.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BATAAN—"Dispensables" hold up Japanese advance against MacArthur with melodramatic finality.—M.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crewt that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOY FROM STALINGRAD—Hollywood melodrama for juveniles, purporting to show how small Russian boys hamper Nazi war machine.—M. Y. C.
BUCKSKIN FRONTIER—Western about railroad builders. Exceptional cast, trite story.—M. Y. C.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.
CHEYENNE ROUNDUP—Twins—hero and villain—in well-paced musical western.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-age1 composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.
CORREGIDOR—Siege and fall of Corregidor used rather cheaply in triangle plot.—M. Y.
COWBOY COMMANDOS—Range Busters tangle with Nazi saboteurs in rather foolish western.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRIME DOCTOR—Past of former crook, who loses memory, catches up with him, but he sets himself right with world. Routine melodrama.—M. Y.
DAYS OF OLD CHEYENNE—Crooked politician fails to sidetrack law-and-order cowboy.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DR. GILLESPIE'S NEW ASSISTANT—Kildare series without Dr. Kildare, in a comedy of bride who feigns amnesia to conceal former marriage.—M. Y.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. Far not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spies, and comic detective. —M. Y.
GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.
GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.
LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.
McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.
MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.
MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

Gary Cooper
In the screen version of "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

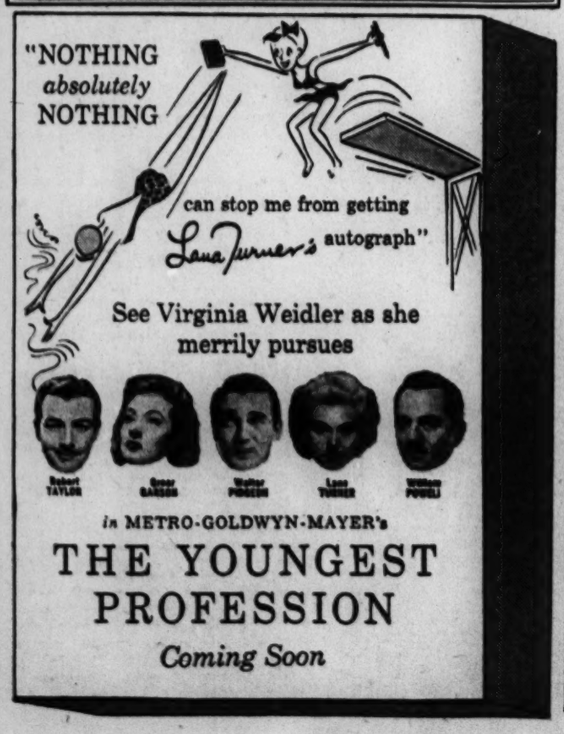
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—FBI man masquerades as Nazi spy, outwits Gestapo, and rounds up saboteur. Exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, hog-tie outlaw leader who poses as vigilante.—M. Y. C.
TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about Independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.
TWO SENORITAS FROM CHICAGO—Fair backstage musical about three girls determined to get on stage.—M. Y.
TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Smooth and good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.
WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.
WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. En-
YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, somewhat overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing jobs they would never attempt but for the war. Mediocre melodrama with hectic plot and confused story, but an interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film version of Ernest Hemingway's novel of the Spanish Revolution, following the book with the modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in a manner to heighten the pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FRONTIER FURY—Familiar melodramatic taffy about the hero under an unjust cloud who, nevertheless, rounds up the real bandits.—M. Y. C.
HERS TO HOLD—Deanna Durbin in an agreeable fable for the times, with music; boy meets girls, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Johnny Mack Brown gives the bandits 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, proves to be double-crossing them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama about Nazi training of saboteurs and counter-steps taken by FBI, all presented as fictionalized background story of the case of the eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under a single separate command.—M. Y. C.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.
HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HI'YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.
I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that men who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and turns them in.—M. Y.
I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.
IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.
IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by cliches and romantic interludes.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks, brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.
IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.
IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing. Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.
IT AIN'T HAY—Abbot and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient nag and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.
IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.
JACARE—Camera record of expedition up Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.
JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist post-humously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LASSE-MAJA—Pleasant Swedish film about adventures of Eighteenth Century Robin Hood.—M. Y.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.
LADY BODYGUARD—Pretty girl safeguards test pilot from schemers who would benefit from his passing. For those who can accept any subject for sake of laugh.—M.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A. W. O. L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.
LUCKY LEGS—Playboy bequeaths million to show girl, who becomes romantically interested in lawyer hired by relatives to contest will. Racketeers also make play for money. Idle hour fluff.—M. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing as rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.
MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.— M. Y.
MAN FROM THUNDER RIVER—Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby outsmart crooked mine owner in fast-paced routine meller.—M. Y. C.
MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.
MAN OF COURAGE—Well-made routine whodunit about wife falsely accused of killing husband.—M.
MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.
MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.
MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.
MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.
NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.
NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Quitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
OX-BOW INCIDENT—Mob rule makes tragic mistake on Nevada frontier, 1885, indictment of lynch law anywhere, any time. Nervy spectators can take it. —M.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.
RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with scenic setting.—M. Y. C.
RIDING THROUGH NEVADA—Bandits bite dust as postal inspector picks up trail.—M. Y. C.
RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.
SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Cannonball join settlers and right mess of wrongs in hot-scrapping western.—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plane. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.
SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.
SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents. —M. Y.
SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY, ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.
STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

AMUSEMENTS



N. J. Tax Pact With Roads Held Invalid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 21—Mayor Frank C. Hague of Jersey City, Democratic "boss" of the Garden State, scored importantly in his contest with Gov. Charles Edison when Vice-Chancellor Wilfred H. Jayne of the Chancellory Court handed down a decision late yesterday which holds that the tax compromise agreement, sponsored by Governor Edison and put through the Legislature by the Republican majority, relieving the railroads of more than $24,000,000 interest on unpaid taxes for the years 1932 to 1940, inclusive, was unconstitutional.

Indications today are that the case will be appealed to the higher courts.

The issue was in large measure responsible for the split between Governor Edison and Mr. Hague, and out of it grew the fight which the Governor is making against Mr. Hague's leadership of the Democratic Party in New Jersey and his hold on the political and economic forces of Hudson County, the Hague private political preserve he has dominated for many years.

Vice-Chancellor Jayne, besides holding invalid the action of the Legislature in relieving the carriers of interest on the unpaid taxes, granted a temporary injunction restraining Robert C. Hendrickson, State Treasurer, from disbursing any money paid by the rail companies on account of their tax delinquencies.

Lewis Studies A. F. of L. Plan For Reaffiliation of Miners

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Return of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor hinged today, it was reported, on a deal whereby John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, would be given a rather free hand in the coal-belt provided he gives up organizing workers in other fields.

Labor spokesmen, emerging from the U. M. W.-A. F. of L. conference on the proposed merger yesterday, disclosed this plan was in the wind:

1. Mr. Lewis and his U. M. W. would be given jurisdiction as virtually the sole craft union for coal diggers. This would, in effect, freeze the charter and in time abolish the Progressive Miners, the A. F. of L.'s mine union which is strong in Illinois, Indiana, and parts of Kentucky.

2. In exchange, Mr. Lewis would drop his so-called "District 50" unit which was set up to organize all kinds of workers, including farmers.

Mr. Lewis took back to his 200-man Policy Committee today a report on the conversations with three A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents.

Daniel A. Tobin, A. F. of L. Vice-President serving as Chairman of the Committee considering the application before its presentation to the A. F. of L. Executive Council next month in Chicago, indicated some progress had been made at yesterday's conference, but just how much he would not say.

The outlook for reaffiliation, he told reporters, "looks somewhat better."

Mr. Lewis handed reporters a brief prepared statement on which he declined to elaborate. He referred to the U. M. W. as "a going concern" which has proposed rejoining the A. F. of L. "in the interest of unifying the policies of organized labor."

The U. M. W., the Lewis statement read, "accepts the American Federation of Labor as it now exists, and expects the American Federation of Labor to accept the United Mine Workers of America as it now exists."

Leak of Platinum Stopped by Arrest

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover said July 20 that Harold Ebury, a Brtish subject, had been taken into custody at Monterey, Calif., and that the arrest had plugged a leak through which the Axis was believed to have obtained in recent months more than 7,000 grams of platinum. Mr. Hoover said the metal, essential for war uses, had been purchased illicitly in Latin America and sent to Buenos Aires. He accused the man under arrest of "heading a nation-wide platinum smuggling ring."

Ebury, Mr. Hoover asserted, admitted violating censorship regulations by using code in cable and mail communications concerning the alleged smuggling, the platinum being referred to as "Columbia cloth."

Ebury is held in jail at Salinas, Calif., under $5,000 bond for hearing Saturday on the censorship violation charge, the F. B. I. chief said. Conviction under the charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment, and $10,000 fine.

Deanna . . . with Stars in Her Eyes!
Joe Cotten . . . with Deanna in His Arms!
Terrific—
. . . Together in Their Most Romantic Roles!
DEANNA DURBIN
JOSEPH COTTEN
in
Hers to Hold
with
CHARLES WINNINGER
Evelyn Ankers Gus Schilling
Nella Walker Ludwig Stossel
DEANNA Sings . . .
"Begin the Beguine", "Say a Pray'r for the Boys Over There" "Kashmiri Song", 'Séguidilla"
Screen Play by Lewis R. Foster Based on a Story by John D. Klorer
Directed by FRANK RYAN Produced by FELIX JACKSON
Associate Producer, FRANK SHAW
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
COMING SOON TO YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15g	5	12	11⅞	12	— 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	14	45⅞	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	9	6	5¾	6	
Ala&Sus 7.65g †	10	105	105	105	+2⅛
Allegheny Corp	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
Allegheny pf ww	3	26	25¾	26	+ 1/8
Alleg pf $30 ww	32	26½	26	26¼	
Allegh Lud $ .70g	16	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (.8ag)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	159½	159½	159½	— 1/2
Allied Mills 1½g	23	24	23	24	+1
Allied Strs .45g	19	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	4	91½	91½	91½	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	9	41	40½	41	+ 1/2
Alpha P Cem ¾g	1	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	19	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 1¼$k	9	26½	25½	26½	+1½
Amerada Pet (2)	1	85	84½	84½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	30¼	29¾	29¾	
Am Airlines 1½s	6	71	70¼	70¼	—1¼
Am Bank N .40g	1	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	2	60	59	60	+1¼
Am Bosch (¼ae)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Brake Sh .65g	7	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	16	7½	7½	7½	
Am Car & Fdy 2g	14	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 10½g	5	77	77	77	— ½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	1	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a) †	50	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Am Cryst Sug 1½g	2	157⅛	153¾	154¼	— 1/8
Am Cryst S pf 6 †	10	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
Am Distilleries	2	30	30	30	
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— 1/8
Am Export L (1g)	2	26¾	26½	26½	
Am & For Power	21	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Am&FPS7pf 3.92k	1	83	83	83	—1
Am & FP 2 pf	43	23⅞	23	23¼	+ ¼
Am-Haw 55 1½g	4	34	33¾	34	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	3	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68	68	68	
Am Ice	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	57½	57½	57½	—1
Am Internat 1½g	19	9	9	9	
Am Invest III .30g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	14	14⅞	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½ck	1	104	104	104	—1¼
Am M & Fdy .40g	2	15¼	15	15	
Am Ma & Met 1½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— 1/8
Am Metal (1)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am News 1.80 †	120	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— 1/8
Am P & L $6 pf	8	40½	39¾	40	+ ⅜
Am P & Li $5 pf	17	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ 1/2
Am Rad&St S .50g	42	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	18	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	520	67⅞	67	67⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1½g	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	210	31¼	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	12	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	320	156¼	156	1 64¼	— 1/2
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	18	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
Am Stores (¾ag)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— 1/8
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	158	157⅝	157⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	63¾	63	63	— ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	110	146¼	146	146¼	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	11	47	46½	47	+ ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120	120	120	
Am Water Works	17	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Am Woolen	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	7	79½	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅞
Am Zinc L & S	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	— 1/8
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1¾
Anaconda Cop (1g)	64	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g †	240	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Archer Hock .30g	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1)	2	43¾	43½	43½	
Archer H pf 5 †	3	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	—1⅛
Armour Del pf cld	8	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
Armour III	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Armour III pr pf	9	62½	61½	62½	
Armstrong Cork 1½g	3	38½	38	38	— ¼
Artkom Corp .20g	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	70	93½	93	93½	+1¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	10	97½	97½	97½	+1
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	104	104	104	+ ½
Atch T & SF 4½g	31	64¼	62½	64¼	+1¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	90	88¾	90	+1½
Atl Coast L 1½g	6	34	33¾	34	+ ⅞
Atl G & W I (5e)	27	32	29¼	32	+3
Atl G&WI pf 2½ck	10	60½	58	60	+3
Atl Refining (.30g)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Atl Refing pf 4 †	60	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1ag)	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g †	190	67	66½	66¾	—1
Austin Nichols	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k †	310	75	71	74½	+3½
Aviation Co (.10g)	28	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Balt & Ohio	16	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	21	26⅝	26¼	26½	
Barker Bros (1ag)	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	40	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	25	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅛	
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	1	27¾	27¼	27½	
Beat Cr pf 4½k †	10	107	107	107	
Beech Creek (2) †	20	32½	32½	32½	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	6	47⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	20	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	16	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	121	121	121	— 1/2
Bliss & Laugh 1½g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	10¾	10½	10½	
Blumenthal pf 7 †	10	98	98	98	+2
Boeing Airpl (1g)	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	52⅝	51¾	51¾	—1¾
Bond Stores 1.60	3	28½	28½	28½	
Borden Co (.60g)	28	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅜
Bower Roll Bear 1g	2	37	37	37	+1¼
Bridgeport Br 1½g	5	11¾	10⅞	11	
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g	4	43	43	43	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	½	½	½	— 1/8
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 1½g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	22	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	130	118½	107½	107½	—11½
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	3	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
Burlng Mills .70g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	16	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Bush Terminl .20g	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Bush Term pf 6 †	10	58	58	58	
Butler Bros .30g	9	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1¼	6	28¼	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	83	83	83	+ ½
Byron Jackson 1ag	3	22	22	22	— ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .40g	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Campbell Wy 1½g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Can Dry & Air .60	11	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 5 †	20	36	36	36	+1
Cannon Mills (2)	2	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½
Capital Adm A	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	63½	62½	63½	—1¼
Celanese Corp (1g)	14	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	117	117	117	
Celotex Corp (1g)	6	14½	14½	14½	
Celotex pf1 ww †	10	20½	20	20	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	18	20	19½	19¾	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR NJ	10	14½	13¾	14⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	170	8½	8	8	
Chain Belt ¾ag	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Champ P&F 1½g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Champ P&F pfA †	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
Checker Cab	2	31½	31	31½	+1
Chas & Ohio (3)	12	48¾	47¾	48¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E III	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	4	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1?k	4	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order 1ag	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Childs Co	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	15	83⅜	82½	83⅜	+ ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	3	15	15	15	
City Invest †	50	5 ⅛	5 1/16	5 1/16	— 1/16
Clark Eq 1½g †	3	32½	32	32	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	42¼	42	42	+ ¼
Clett Peabody 1g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	120	120	120	—1
Coca-Cola A 3 †	50	63	63	63	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ¼g	16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 990,930
1943 volume to date 186,757,800
1942 volume to date 37,352,969

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Collins & Ark	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South †	70	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	8	18½	18⅛	18¼	— 1/8
Col Br'cast A .60g	9	24¼	23¾	24	
Col Br'cast B .60g	10	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	38	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	71¾	71½	71¾	
Colum Pict (1½e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	6	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	4	43	42¾	43	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30g	13	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ 1/8
Com'wlth & South	28	11	¾	11	
Com & Sou pf (3k)	9	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ¼
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	14	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (1½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ 1/8
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7 †	60	111¼	111½	111½	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½g †	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Cons Coppermin	12	5⅛	5	5	
Cons Edison 1.60	35	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ 1/8
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104⅛	104	104⅛	+ 1/8
Consol Film Ind	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Cons Film I pf ½k †	7	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	26	15¾	14¾	15	+2
Cons Vultee (1g)	17	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ 1/2
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	2	23½	23¾	23⅜	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ 1/8
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Consm P pf 4½g †	110	103¼	101¾	101¾	— 1/2
Container Corp 1ag	3	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Cont Baking ¼ag	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— 1/8
Cont Can (1½g)	18	35⅜	35	35⅛	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	15	14¾	14¾	— 1/8
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
Cont Motors .30g	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	19	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 ¶120		46	46	46	— 1/2
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	59¼	59	59	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Coty International	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	32	21¼	20¾	21	— 1/2
Crane Co pf 5 ¶100		105½	105	105½	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S 1½e	5	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	3	15¾	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 †	0	95	95	95	
Crucible Stl (2e)	8	37⅛	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	82¾	82	82¾	
Cuba RR pf ¶900		21¾	20	21	+1½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	20	69½	69½	69½	—1¾
Curt P pr pf 1¾ck	1	34	34	34	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	74	8⅛	8	8	
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	14	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
Cutler-Hammer 1½	204	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	1	6½	6	6	— 1/8
Dayt P&L pf4½k †	10	113	113	113	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	7	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	10	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	17	15¾	14½	15¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	31	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	14	22¼	21⅞	22	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	370	32½	32¼	32¾	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	7	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
Diam T Motor 1½g	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	31	30⅜	30⅜	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96	96	96	
Dixie Cup (¼ag)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	300	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
Doehler Die C ¾ag	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
DomeMines h1.20g	6	21¾	21¾	21½	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	7	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	1	144½	144½	144½	
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	31¼	31¼	3 ¼	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	8	155	153½	153¾	—1⅛
Eastern Air L	10	40⅞	40	40	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	167	167	167	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	44½	44¼	44¼	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
El Auto-Lite 1g	6	28½	28½	28½	
Elec Boat (1½g)	16	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
El Power &lLt	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	67½	66½	67½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	
El Storage Bat (2)	1	41	41	41	+ 1/4
El Pass N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	
Eng Pub Service	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	60	80	79¼	80	+1
Eng PS$5½pf5½k†	20	83	82¼	83	
Erie RR (1/2ag)	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1/2g	30	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	21¼	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	4	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	7	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
FedL&Traction¾ag	10	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
Fed M&Smelt .2g	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	3	5½	5½	5½	
Fed D S pf 4¼k †	30	54¼	54¼	54¼	
Firest T&R 1¾ag	11	42	42	42	
Firest T&R pf 6	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37¾	38	
Flintkote 1ag	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	10	108½	108½	108½	July20
Florence Stove 1g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Florsh Sh A 1½g	3	26	25½	25½	—1
Follansbee Stl	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	30	68½	68¼	68¾	— ¾
Food Mach .70g	1	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	50	193¾	193¼	193¾	— 1/2
Francisco Sugar	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	July20
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	20	108¼	108¼	10[illegible]	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 1½g	30	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	28	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1½a	1	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Amr Trans 1g	3	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	8	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8 †	10	143½	143½	143½	
Gen Bronze .30g	2	8	8	8	
Gen Cb pf 5½ck †	110	95½	95	95	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	139½	139½	139½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	26	38¾	38½	38¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	5	43	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½ †	30	115½	115½	115½	
Gen G & El A	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills (4)	1	98	98	98	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	41	55	54¼	55	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	6	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¼ag	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	2	1½	1½	1½	+ 1/8
Gen Refract .80g	8	22	21¾	21¾	
Gen Shoe ¼ag	5	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½ck †	180	87	85½	85½	—1
Gen Tel (1.60)	5	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½g	9	24½	23¾	24¼	+1
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.60g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	9	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100	100	— ¼
Goodyear Tire 1¼g	14	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	2	6	5⅞	6	
Grand Union	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
Granite C S 17½g	2	12	12	12	
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	34¼	35¼	35¼	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	21	31	30½	31	+ ½
Gt West Sug 1½ag	5	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	3	49	48¾	49	
Greyhound Corp (1)	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	10	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	38	37¾	38	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	52.5	Prev. day	52.9
Month ago	50.3	Year ago	37.1
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
H					
Hall Print (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ½g	2	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	10	110	110	110	— ⅜
Heinz (HW) 3¼ag	2	67½	67½	67½	—1⅜
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	23½	23½	23½	
Hollander&Son ¾ag	1	16½	16½	16½	
Holly Sugar (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Mining	12	38⅞	38½	38⅞	
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	15	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Household pf 5 †	140	111½	110½	110½	—1
Houston Oil	45	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	9	9	9	— ⅜
Hudson Bay (h2)	8	26¼	26	26¼	
Hudson Motor	8	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Illinois Central	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Ill Cent LL (4

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

U.S. Ordnance Plants Closed As Needs Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eight Army ordnance plants have been placed in a standing condition, closed or their completion cancelled because of changing war and lend-lease needs, the War Department has informed the House Military Affairs Committee.

In a letter to Chairman Andrew May (D-Kentucky), Undersecretary of War Patterson said "The closing of there plants has, no doubt, brought inconvenience and dislocation to the local communities, and has directed public attention to idleness which may be inappropriately termed 'waste.'

Plants Justified

"Had these facilities not been courageously conceived, planned, and constructed, and had the fortunes of war continued to be adverse, the great destruction and waste of both man power and money caused by having too little too late would have brought such tremendous suffering that the present inactivities fades into insignificance."

The eight are the New River Ordnance Plant, Pulaski, Virginia; Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Miss.; Cactus Ordnance Works, Sunray, Tex.; Lake Ontario Ordnance Works, Youngstown, N. Y.; Gopher Ordnance Works, St. Paul, Minn.; Pilgrim Ordnance Works, West Hanover, Mass.; Vigo Ordnance Works, Terre Haute, Ind., and Scioto Ordnance Plant, Marion, Ohio.

Mr. Patterson said the War Department endeavored to anticipate this country's and its allies' requirements on the premise that munitions plants overseas might be destroyed by enemy bombing at any time. He added:

"As the trend of the war changed and our air strength increased, interruption in the munitions industries of our allies dropped sufficiently so that instead of the anticipated tremendous increased demands, we had reductions in lend lease requirements. The effect of such changes upon our production schedules was disturbing, but the underlying causes were so favorable that they completely overshadow our own disruptions."

Plants Disposed

The New River Plant, constructed for manufacturing and loading powder bags, has been closed, and equipment will be moved if its buildings can be utilized by other services, Mr. Patterson said.

The Mississippi Plant, also for loading bags, is being retained as a training center and field service depot, although its munitions production has ceased.

The Lake Ontario Plant, producing T. N. T. for lend-lease, was closed in June and its equipment transferred elsewhere because of the reduction in lend-lease requirements and the labor shortage in the Buffalo and Niagara Falls area.

Production of magnesium flares by 11 small privately ownd companies prompted the closing of the Pilgrim Works which will remain as a standby to meet emergency demands.

St. Paul Road Asks ICC to Reconsider Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider the road's 1940 reorganization plan in view of "very great and unforeseen changes in the debtor's earning power and in the value of its assets."

The company said that it now is able "to produce a larger percentage of net incomes out of a given amount of gross revenues than ever before, and a very much larger percentage than the commission considered possible in approving the plan."

"The debtor is aggrieved," the petition said, "by the commission's findings that total capitalization shall not exceed $548,533,321 and that the equity of the present stockholders has no value. It believes that those findings, even if they were justified when made (which it respectfully denies), are unfair and contrary to law in the light of circumstances now existing."

The railroad said that between January 1, 1939, and May 31, 1943, its cash increased from $13,046,960 to $85,462,081.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
900	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
7?00	Airc Access (½e)	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
900	Air-WayElAp (.30g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Alum Ltd (h6a)	100½	100	100
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
100	Am Beverage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Am Book (½g)	37	37	37
200	Am Capital A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Cas pf (.30k)	98	98	98
600	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
300	Am CP&LA (¼g)	42	41	41
50	Am&CP&L n (.60g)	37	37	37
2100	Am Cit P&LB	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	46½	45¾	45¾
600	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	28⅝	28½	28½
125	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	37	36¼	36¼
25	Am Gn $2½ pf (2½)	40	40	40
200	Am Hard Rub (½g)	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1300	Am Light&T (1.20)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
25	Am Mfg (1g)	37	37	37
2100	Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
100	Am Meter (½g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
3400	Am Republics (.10g)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1900	Am Superpow	⅝	9-16	⅝
250	Am Superpow 1 pf	103	102	103
200	Am Superpow pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
40	Appal El Powpf(4½)	107½	107¼	107½
100	Ark Nat Gas	5	5	5
1600	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
400	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10⅛	10	10⅛
100	Aro Equip (.70g)	21	21	21
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅛	6	6
25	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	35	35	35
800	Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200	Atlas D Forge	8	8	8
200	Atlas Ply	23¼	23¼	23¼
400	Automat Prod (½g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Avery & Sons (½e)	10¼	10	10
25	Avery & S pf (1½)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
90	Axton-Fish A	84	82	82
500	Babcock & Wil	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
1000	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	7	7	7
3300	Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	2	2⅛
200	Beau Brum'l (.30g)	6	5⅞	6
4300	Beech Airc (1e)	15⅛	14¾	15
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	132½	132½	132½
100	Bellanca Airc	3½	3½	3½
300	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
100	Birds S Fdy (½G)	9	9	9
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	15½	15½	15½
200	Blue Ridge	2¾	2⅝	2¾
500	Blumenthal (8)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
100	Bohack (HC)	10½	10½	10½
30	Bohack (HC) 1pf 2k	79	79	79
100	Bowm-Bilt H	5-16	5-16	5-16
900	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	22½	22½	22½
100	Brewst Aero	3¾	4¾	4¾
6200	Bridgpt Mach (6a)	7	6¾	6⅞
200	Brill A	5⅝	5½	5½
1600	Brill B	1	1	1
50	Brill pf	69	69	69
1100	Brown F&W	4⅛	4⅛	4
200	Brown-F Dist	13½	13	13½
10	BrownFDispf 1½k	108½	108½	108½
300	Buckeye P L (.60g)	10	10	10
1100	Buf N&EP pf	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1800	Burry Biscuit	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Calambia Sug	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300	Cal El Uow	6⅛	6	6⅛
600	Callite Tung (.20g)	6	5⅞	6
800	Can Marconi (h.04g)	2⅛	2	2
25	Cap City Prod (½g)	13	13	13
900	Carrier Corp	16⅛	15½	16⅛
1000	Catalin Am (.10e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	96¾	96¼	96¼
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.60g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	81⅞	81	81⅞
500	Childs	17⅛	16½	17⅛
3500	Cities Service	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
250	Cit Svc pf	91⅞	91	91⅞
200	Cit Svc pf B	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
50	Clark Control (1g)	21	21	21
7800	Claude Neon Lts	1	⅞	1
3200	Cleve Tract (¾g)	17⅞	15⅞	17⅜
1700	Colon Develop	6⅞	6½	6⅞
1800	Colonial Airl	10	9⅞	10
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅝	3½	3½
600	Cons GE Bal	67	66⅞	66⅞
10	ConG&ElBalpf B	117	117	117
200	Cons Gas Ut	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Cons Ret Strs	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
200	Cons Royalty	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Cons Textile	3⅜	3¼	3¼
300	Cont Roll & Stl	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Coop-B pr pf (3)	39	39	39
100	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
100	Corroon & Rey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Cosden Petro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Cosden Petro pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Creole Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	C W Liquid	10	10⅛	[illegible]
100	Croft Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Crown C Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Crown C Int A (.20k)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
600	Cuban Atl Sug (2½g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Dayton Rub (¾g)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
600	Derby Oil	5	5	5
50	Derby Oil pf (4k)	71	71	71
100	DetMichStove (.20g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Det Stl Prod (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	LivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Draper Corp (3)	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200	East Gas & F (12a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	EastG&F 6pf (2¼k)	35⅞	35½	35⅞
175	East G&F prpf (4½)	56½	56½	56½
50	East Sta pf A	28¼	28¼	28¼
10	East Sta pf B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	EastSuggAs pf (2½k)	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
25900	El Bond & Sh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	El Bond & Sh pf	77¼	76¼	77¼
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
10	El P&L 2 pf A	50	50	50
100	Elgin Nat Wat	30	29½	29½
100	Emerson Elec	8¼	8¼	8¼
2100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Esquire Inc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Eureka Pipe L (3g)	33½	33½	33½
100	Fairchild Av (½g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	Fairchild En&Air	2⅝	2½	2⅝
500	Falstaff Brew (.60)	12½	12½	12½
500	Fansteel Met (¼e)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	33½	33½	33½
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	15⅛	15	15½
200	Froedt G pf (1.20)	21	20¾	20¾
200	Gatineau Pow (h.60)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Gen Pirepfg (1)	16	16	16
20	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	74	74	74
1300	Gen Share	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
50	Gen Share pf (6d)		74	7474
25	GenWatG&Epf(3¼k)	39	39	39
100	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	16	16	16
50	GodchauxSugA (3g)	39½	39½	39½
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	103	103	103
200	Goldfield Con	¼	7-32	7-32
50	Gorh Mfg (1g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
500	Grand Rap V (.05g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1300	Gray Mfg	7⅜	6¾	7⅜
75	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	84½	84½	84½
300	Greenf T & D (1e)	8	8	8
7800	Gulf Oil (1)	49⅝	48½	49⅝
400	Hecla Min (½g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Helena Rubin	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
400	Hoe (R) & Co A	29½	29	29½
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	19	19	19
100	Humble Oil (¾g)	73½	73½	73½
200	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
500	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8½	8¼	8½
600	Ill Iowa Pow	3½	2½	3½
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¼	7	7
1700	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	14¾	14⅜	14¾
600	Imp OilLtd reg(h½)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
40	Indpls P&L pf(5¼)	107	107	107
200	Indus Finnan vtc	1¾	1⅜	1¾
675	Indus Finan pf	36	32½	36
1.50	Ins Co NAm (2½a)	85½	85½	85½
200	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
600	Int Min&Chem war	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	20	20	20
800	Int Petrol (h1)	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
1300	Int Util B	⅜	⅛	⅛
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Jacobs Aircen (.15g)	5½	5½	5½
40	Jer CP&L 7 pf(7)	97	96½	96½
100	Kennedy's (.80g)	8½	8½	8½
200	KingstonProd (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Quotations to 2:55 p.m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
90	Koppers Co pf (6)	100¾	100	100¾
1900	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
700	Leonard Oil Dev	11-16	⅝	11-16
100	Line Material (½e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Lone Star Gas(.40g)	8½	8½	8½
200	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
325	Long I L pf B	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
400	Louis L&E (.30g)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
50	Ludw Baum pf	40	40	40
100	Manati Sug war	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Mangel Strs	5	5	5
100	Mass Util Asso	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Massey-Harris	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	Mead John (3a)	145	145	145
100	Merritt-C&S	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2
800	Mich Bumper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Micromat H (.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mid StP Avic (.45g)	7½	7½	7½
1800	Mid W Corp (.30g)	8¾	8½	8¾
200	Midwest Oil (¾)	8½	8½	8½
100	Mid W Ref (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12	12	12
400	Molybdenum (½g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Monarch M T (1½g)	18	18	18
500	Monogram Pict	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Mount St T&T (6)	129	129	129
3100	Nat Bellas Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nat Cont (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Nat Refin	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Nat Un Rad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Nestle-LeMurA (.30g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25	New Eng Pow Asso	4	4	4
30	New Eng T&T(2¼g)	103	103	103
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
100	N J Zinc (1½g)	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
500	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103	103	103
30	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	109	109	109
200	NYShipbdg (1½g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2400	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3⅛
125	Niag Hud 1 pf	78	77½	78
1300	Niag Hud B war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Niag Sh Md A pf(6)	101½	101½	101½
1200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Nip'singMns (h.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2100	Noma Elec (¼g)	¾	¾	¾
50	Nor Am L & P pf	78¼	77	77
200	Nor Am Ut Sec 25a	¾	¾	¾
1100	Nor Cent Tex (½g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	109	109	109
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19¼	19¼	19¼
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35½	35⅜	35⅜
3500	Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅝	8⅛	8¼
600	Prkrsbrg R&R (½g)	19¼	18⅞	19¼
600	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	100	99½	99¾
25	Pepperell (10)	122	122	122
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Phila Co (.45g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	34	34	34
100	Phillips Pkg (¼g)	8	8	8
1400	Phoenix Sec	26½	26⅛	26½
300	Pierce-Govern (.30g)	11½	11¼	11½
400	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitts & Lake E (2½g)	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
800	Polaris Mng (.03e)	11	11	11
200	Potrero Sugar	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Powdr & Alex (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
2300	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅞	11	11
300	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Prosperity Co B	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	Pug SdP&L 5 pf(5k)	116½	116½	116½
300	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	73¾	73¾	73¾
20	Quaker Oats (4)	88	88	88
2700	RKO opt war	1¾	1⅝	1¾
400	Raytheon Mfg	13	13	13
700	Red Bank Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Reiter-Post	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Repub Avia (¼g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Richfield Oil war	1½	1½	1½
1000	RichmondRad(.20g)	3¾	3½	3¾
1000	RioGrValG vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Root Pet	5⅝	5½	5½
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
800	St Regis Pap	4	4	4
600	Salt Dome Oil	7¾	7½	7½
300	Savoy Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	Schulte (DA)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
450	Schulte (DA) pf	41¾	41	41¼
100	Scovill Mfg (1g)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	Scranton Lace (1g)	25	25	25
10	Scran-SBW pf	51	51	51
200	Scullin Stl (1g)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
600	Segal Lock&H	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Seiberling Rub (½g)	9	9	9
200	Selected Inus	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Selected Ind cv	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Shat-Denn (½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Solar Airc (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
300	Solar Mfg	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1200	Sonotone (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Soss Mfg (.10g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1800	Southl Royal (.40)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Spalding	4	4	4
100	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Spenvcer Shoe (¼e)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	6⅛	6	6
300	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17⅞	17½	17½
00	Stand Dredg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	St Oil Ky (1)	17¼	17⅛	17¼
300	St Pow & Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Stand Prod	10	10	10
100	SterchiBrStrs	5	5	5
100	Stinnes (H)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Sullivan Mach	18½	18½	18½
1300	Sunray Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Stand Sil-Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1100	Technicolor	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
100	Tampa El	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Thew Shovel (.20g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
300	Tob Sec Ltd D (.01⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Todd Shpyds (2½g)	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝
50	Toledo Edis 7 pf (7)	113	113	113
600	Trans Inc (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Tubize Chat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Union G Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Unit Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Unit-Cig-Wh Strs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Unit Elastic (.70g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8600	Unit Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	123	122	123
300	Unit Lt & P pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	US & Int Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	US & I Sec pf (2k)	70¼	70¼	70¼
1300	US Foil B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	United Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Unit Wall Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Univ Cooler B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Univ Prod (.80g)	20	20	20
100	Utah-IdahoSug(.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	65	64½	64½
200	Utility Equit	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	Util Equit pr(1¼k)	73	73	73
300	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Venezuel Pet	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
50	Waitt & Bd A (½k)	11½	11½	11½
300	Waitt & Bd B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wentwth Mfg (¼g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Willson Prod (.80)	12	12	12
800	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today (estimated), 215,000 shares; year ago, 48,720 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	As Elec 4½s 53	73¾	73¾	73¾
2	As G&E 5s 50	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
19	As G&E 4½s 49	22	21⅝	21⅝
6	As T&T 5½s 55A	83½	83¼	83¼
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Baldw L 6s 50	110½	110	110½
4	Birm El 4½s 68	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s 54	103	103	103
20	Cen St El 5s 54	45	44⅞	44⅞
23	Cen St El 5s 48	45	44¼	45
56	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	57¾	57	57¼
2	Cin St Ry 5½s 52	103	103	103
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	96½	96½	96½
1	Cities Ser 5s 58	96¾	96¾	96¾
18	Cities Ser 5s 50	98	97¾	97¾
3	Sit S P&L 5½s 49	97	96¾	96¾
2	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Cons Textile 5s 53 st	113	113	113
27	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97¼	97	97¼
11	East G&F 4s 56A	88⅞	88⅝	88¾
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2	Elmira Wat L 5s 56	123½	123½	123½
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	106½	106½	106½
6	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
19	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	99⅞	99¾	99¾
31	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	89	86⅞	89
10	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100	100	100
15	Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106	105¾	106
5	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2	Ind Svc 5s 63A	88	88	88
5	Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	28	28	28
3	Inters Pow 5s 57	85¼	85¼	85¼
7	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	39½	38	38¼
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Kan Pow & Lt 3½s 69	112	112	112
1	Metro Ed 4s 65 G	110½	110½	110½
19	Midland Val 5s 43	60	59½	60
2	Minn P&L 4½s 78	106	106	106
15	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109⅝	109½	109½
4	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102½	102½	102½
1	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68	68	68
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	68⅜	68¼	68⅜
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	69	69	69
23	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96⅞	96	96⅞
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
7	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	83½	83	83
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2	Pac P&L 5s 55	105	105	105
3	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	82¾	82⅝	82⅝
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	82	82	82
1	Stand G&E 6s 57	82	82	82
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
6	Stand P&L 6s 57	82	81½	82
9	Tex El S 5s 60	107⅜	107	107
4	Tex P&L 5s 56	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	99⅛	99½	99½
3	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
2	Unit L&P 5½s 59	108	108	108
4	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	104	104	104
5	Utah P&L 4s 44	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
26	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20	19⅞	20
2	West News Un 6s 44 st	81½	81½	81½
4	West Pa El 5s 2030	108¼	107⅞	108¼
	Curb Foreign Bonds			
10	Russian 6½s 1919	5⅛	5	5

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Philadelphia Mutual Gains

Philadelphia Ledger assets of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia increased to $423,476,000 as of the end of June, the company reported. This figure represents a gain of $6,131,000 during the second quarter. Insurance in force also increased by $6,317,000 during the second quarter, bringing the total to $1,045,659,000. New business for the quarter amounted to $15,465,000, a gain of $2,307,000 over the corresponding 1942 figures. Lapse and surrenders declined to only $3,699,000.

Labor Peace Held Key To Coal Control

CINCINNATI, July 21 (AP)—Carl E. Newton, director of federal coal mining operations under Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, declared last evening that continuance of unsettled labor relations in the coal industry would mean almost inevitably the "progressive tightening of Government supervision and control of mine operations."

He told the American Mining Congress that he and Mr. Ickes were "resolutely determined to resist any trend toward nationalization" of the mines, but declared that some mine owners are inviting nationalization by demands for Federal financial assistance and threats to close their pits unless given the money.

Mr. Newton expressed hope that the mine owners and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers will soon "arrive at a solution of their differences" under which the Government could surrender its control without risking further interruption of production.

More Critical Danger

"The more prolonged is government control of your properties, the more critical will inevitably become the danger to your industry and to the nation," he added in a prepared address.

He quoted without interpretation a provision of the new Antistrike Act requiring return of property seized from private owners "as soon as practicable but in no event more than 60 days after the restoration of productive efficiency." However, he avoided a commitment on the return outlook beyond this:

"There is nothing that Secretary Ickes or I would rather do than turn your mines back to you tomorrow. Until we can, however, we have the duty to see that the mines are operated so that coal is produced to fuel or national war requirements."

The speech, broadcast over the Mutual network, was Mr. Newton's first public utterance since he left the presidency of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad July 1 to help Mr. Ickes, as fuel administrator, run mines taken over by the Government May 1 when the first of three general strikes broke out.

Rumors "Ridiculous"

Branding as "ridiculous" rumors that he and Mr. Ickes were "conspiring with various persons to nationalize the coal mines," Mr. Newton said:

"If this industry can achieve permanent peace in its labor relations, your apprehensions would soon be set at rest.

"But if unsettled conditions which precipitated this crisis should long endure, or if the Government should turn the mines back and have to take them over again repeatedly, then I don't see how you can reasonably expect to avoid a progressive tightening of Government supervision and control of mine operations."

Missouri Pacific's Reorganization Plan May Go Back to ICC

ST. LOUIS (AP)—United States District Judge George H. Moore took under advisement a motion to refer back to the Interstate Commerce Commission for modification its pending plan for reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system.

The action was instituted through efforts of several large bondholder groups and the Alleghany Corporation, which owns a majority of Missouri Pacific stock, who have a compromise plan.

In reconsidering their plan, the ICC now could adopt the compromise plan.

This new plan contemplates distribution of $54,000,000 in cash to bondholders and other creditors and issuance of warrants to enable stockholders to buy new common shares at $100.

The ICC plan would eliminate preferred and common stockholders.

Other changes contemplated by the compromise plan include division of new common stock into two classes, one of which would have preference as to dividends; an increase of $38,500,000, to a total of $159,216,000, in new income bonds, and an effective date as of last Jan. 1 instead of Jan. 1, 1940, provided in the pending plan. Alleghany Corporation has contended that sharply increased earnings in recent years have made the old plan obsolete.

Boston Stocks

July 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird&Son Inc	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2.00	Bos Edison	34⅝	33½	34⅝	33¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	67½	67½	67½	67¼
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
..	B&M pr pf	27½	27	27½	27¾
..	B&M st A pf	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
.64	Bos Pers Prop	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	16
..	Bos & Prov	33½	33	33½	33
..	E Gas&Fuel	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2.25a	E G&F pf	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
..	EMSR pf B	50	49⅞	49⅞	50
..	E Mass A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.50a	Eastern SS	11	11	11	11
..	Isle Royale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.20a	Lamson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Maine Cent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	Maine Cent pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.00a	Mergenthaler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	103	103	103	103⅛
..	Old Col RR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.60	Shawmut As	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.20a	Torrington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.00	Un Tw Drill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.50	Un Shoe M	[illegible]	71	71	[illegible]
..	Utah M&T	30c	30c	30c	30c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway & Light Securities Company reports market values of assets available for each class of its outstanding securities as follows:

	June 30 1943	May 31 1943	June 30 1942
Per $100 bond	$239.00	$237.85	$193.46
Per preferred share	263.23	260.50	176.52
Per common share	21.13	20.78	9.96

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Barge Line Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Hardware Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufac 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Wringer Co	[illegible]	6⅛
†Amoskeag Company	[illegible]	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	[illegible]	..
Appleton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Arts Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arlington Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅛	2⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅛	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23⅞	25⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	85⅞	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅞	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	40¼	42⅞
Brown Co	1.75	2.00
Brown Co pf	32¼	34¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅛	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	38⅞	41½
Cornell Dubiler	16⅞	17⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	30½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	72	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	7	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20⅞
Exolon Co	10⅞	12⅞
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	11⅞
Family Loan Society pf A	22¼	24½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	20⅞	22¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅛	16⅞
General Machinery	21	23¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	12⅞	13⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¼	94¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33	35
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	53¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2⅛	3⅛
Haskelite Mfg Co	11⅞	12⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅞	17⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅞	17⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	20⅛	22
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25	27¼
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	6½	7⅞
Keith George E. Co	37	..
Kendall Company	9⅞	10⅞
Kennedy's Inc. pf	16⅞	18⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc.	20⅛	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Lony-Bell Lumber Co	63¾	66¾
Ludlow Mfg Sales Co	104	108
Marathon Paper Mills	40¼	43½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58⅞	62
Merck & Co	41	43¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	62⅞	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20½	23½
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅞	7⅞
Nashawena Mills	18⅞	20⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60⅞	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34⅛	37¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70⅞	74
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅛	27¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5½
National Shirt Shops	10⅞	12¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	62⅞	66¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	44⅞	48
Nicholson File Company	32¼	34⅞
Nonquitt Mills	31⅞	35
Ohio Finance	8⅞	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	13⅞	15⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	111½	116
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	8⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	58⅞	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅞	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27⅞	29⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27⅞	29⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	31⅞	..
Sanford Mills	31⅞	35
Submarine Signal Co	29⅛	31⅞
Tampax Inc	5⅞	6⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅞	4⅛
United Elastic Corp	15⅛	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	57⅞	61
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	48⅞	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99⅞	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28	30¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8⅞	9⅞
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅞	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	46	48⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13⅞	15⅛

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

	Bid	Asked
United States Trust (.30)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Trust pf (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster & Atlas (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41⅞	44⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	96¾	100¾
First National Chicago (10)	342	350
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	23⅞	25⅞
American Casualty Company	12⅛	13⅞
American Equitable (1)	20⅛	21⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	15⅛	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (1g)	59⅞	62⅞
American Reserve	15⅞	17⅛
American Surety (2½)	58⅞	61¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7⅞	8⅞
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	88½	93½
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	38	40
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39	41½
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	68½	72½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87	91
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅞	13⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	29¼	31¼
General Reinsurance (2)	49¾	52¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	19¼	21¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42⅞	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅞	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	28¼	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	103¼	107⅞
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅞	32½
Homestead (½)	16	18
Insurance Co North America	84⅞	87¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	40	43
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10¼
Maryland Casualty	5⅞	6⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	75½	79
Merchants & Mfs of New York	7⅛	8¼
Merchants Fire Association	50⅞	53⅞
National Fire (2)	63⅞	66⅞
National Liberty (.20a)	8	9⅛
National Union (3a)	190	200
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46⅛	49
New York Fire (.80)	15⅞	17⅞
North River (1)	24⅞	26⅞
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅞
Northern (3a)	106½	111
Pacific Fire (5)	107½	112½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50⅞
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	92¼	96¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	16⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¼	38⅞
Reinsurance Cp New York (.075g)	5⅞	7⅞
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24⅞	26⅞
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	306	316
Seaboard Surety (½g)	31⅞	34¼
Security (1.40)	36⅞	38⅞
Springfield (4½a)	131½	137
Standard Accident	72⅞	76¼
Travelers (16)	482	497
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37⅞	39⅞
United States Fire (2)	52⅞	55¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	78⅛	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	35⅛	37⅞

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerex Holding	24.125	25.625
American Business Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Axe Houghton Fund	[illegible]	14.70
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.17	103.30
Boston Fund	17.09	18.38
Broad Street Investing	28.08	30.34
Bullock Fund	14.84	16.26
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.27	30.40
Chemical Fund	10.08	10.89
Christiana Securities Co	2410.00	2510.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.00
Dividend Shares	1.25	1.37
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.80	21.87
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.05	12.94
Equitable Invest Corp	30.08	32.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.625	33.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.13	19.53
Fund Investors Inc	21.70	23.72
General Capital	32.49	34.94
General Investors Trust	5.19	5.59
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.43	21.97
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.14	*1.25
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			Bid	Asked
B-1	....	33.25	S-1	....	27.60
B-2	....	28.69	S-2	....	14.58
B-3	....	19.11	S-3	....	11.33
B-4	....	10.48	S-4	....	4.86
K-1	....	17.80	K-2	....	19.30

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	94.80	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	39.70	....
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	21.19	22.78
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.44	11.23
Mutual Invest	11.00	12.02
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.43
New England Fund	12.83	13.81
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.25	18.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	14.47	14.48
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35	6.85
Railway & Light Sec	13.75	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.73	4.09
Scuder Stevens & Clark	90.78	92.62
Spencer Trask Fund	14.38	15.26
State Street Invest	80.17	86.15
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.74	.83
Wellington Fund	16.45	18.09
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.75	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.81	....
Diversified Tr C	3.70	....
Diversified Tr D	5.65	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.79	5.54
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.12	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.72	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.66	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.29	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.41	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.625	3.00
First Boston Corp	21.625	23.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104⅞	...
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¼	...
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104⅞	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	100¼	102¼
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	...
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110¼	111¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106⅞	...
Springfield G&El	5	1957	108¼	...
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	102¼	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	109⅛	113⅛
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	93⅞	97⅞
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	102⅞	106⅞
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	80⅞	83⅞
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	102¼	106⅞
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	99⅞	103
General Water G & E $3 pf	37⅞	40¼
Houston Ltg & Power	60⅛	63
Jamaica Water Supply	28½	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105⅞	109⅞
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	94⅞	98⅞
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99⅞	103⅞
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113⅞	117⅞
New Rochelle Wat pf	7⅞	9⅞
Northern Natural Kas Co (com)	29¼	31½
No States Power Del 5 pf	111¾	115⅞
No States Power Del 6 pf	56⅞	59⅞
No States Power Del 7 pf	61⅞	64⅞
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112½	116½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	111¾	115⅞
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	91¾	94¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98⅞	101⅞
Public Service Ind	16⅞	17½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	100¼	103¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104⅞	108¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	100⅞	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105⅞	108⅞
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅞	13⅞
*Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅞	18⅞
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Electric Co	24¼	26¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	103¼	107¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99⅞	103⅞
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	31½	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅞	7
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	..
Conn Light & Power	36¼	38⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso	23½	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	31	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35⅞	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	65⅞	69⅞
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	12¼	13½
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38½
Lynn Gas & Electric	72½	76¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	15⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31	33
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	15⅞	18⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49⅞	51⅞
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	74¾	78¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70⅞	74
N E Public Service $7 pf	19⅞	21½
N E Public Service $6 pf	18⅞	20⅞
Newport Electric	19	21
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	17⅞	18⅞
Twin State Gas &El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅞	20⅞
Bank of New York (14)	356	368
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48⅞	50⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84	89
Central Hanover Bank&Trust(4)	94⅞	98⅞
Chase National (1.40)	36⅞	38⅞
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	46	48⅞
Commercial (8)	193	203
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16⅞	18⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	46⅞	48⅞
Empire Trust (3)	74⅞	80⅞
First National (80)	1490	1640
Guaranty Trust (12)	296	307
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅞	14⅞
Kings County (80)	1380	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	31⅞	34⅞
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅞	47⅞
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅞	54⅞
National City (1)	34⅞	36⅞
New York Trust (3½)	87⅞	91⅞
Public (1½)	31⅞	34⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	5⅞	6
United States (60a)	1305	1350

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	..
First National (2)	48¼	50¼
Merchants National (12)	335	345
†New England Trust (30)	2400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	48½
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	250	...

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.44⅝	1.43¾	1.44¼	1.44	
Minneapolis	1.36⅛	1.35⅞	1.36⅛	1.36	
Kansas City			1.37½	1.37¼	
Winnipeg	1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.06⅞	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.45⅞	1.44¾	1.45¼	1.44¾	
Minneapolis	1.37⅞	1.37¼	1.37⅞	1.37¼	
Kansas City	1.38¾	1.38¼	1.38⅝	1.38⅝	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.47	1.46¼	1.47	1.46	
Minneapolis	1.40⅛	1.39⅞	1.40⅛	1.39¼	
Kansas City	1.39¾	1.39¼	1.39⅞	1.39¼	
Winnipeg	1.08⅛	1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.07¼	
July Oats					
Chicago	.69⅞	.68⅞	.69½	.69½	
Minneapolis	.63¾	.62⅞	.63¼	.63½	
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.06½	1.07	1.06½	1.07	1.05¾
Sept.	1.06	1.06½	1.05¼	1.05⅞	1.05⅞
Dec.	1.07½	1.08¼	1.06⅞	1.07½	1.07⅞
May	1.10	1.10¾	1.09⅞	1.10	1.09¾

Wool

Kreuse

July	...	...	...	101.0n	101.0
October	...	...	...	98.5b	97.5
December	...	...	...	96.5n	95.5
March ..	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5b	93.5
May	...	...	...	91.0b	90.5

Tops

July	....	.....	...	136.5b	137.0
October				132.5b	132.5
December	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5t	130.5
March	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5t	123.5
May	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.4b	119.3

nNominal. bBid. tTraded.

Cotton

October	20.01	20.02	19.98	20.01	19.99
December	19.92	19.94	19.90	19.93	19.93
March	19.87	19.88	19.85	19.87	19.86
May	19.71	19.75	19.71	19.72	19.70
July	19.40	19.42	19.38	19.39	19.40

Black Pepper

Closing Prices July, September, October 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs				
†October	44.65	44.60	44.65	44.35
Potatoes				
November	3.10	3.04	3.10	3.04

† No. 3 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Yellow Truck to Vote on Merger

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Directors of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company have called a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 8 to vote upon the proposed acquisition of its property and assets by General Motors Corporation in exchange for common stock of General Motors. Stockholders of record at the close of business July 24, 1943, will be entitled to vote at the meeting.

Fly Dominates FCC, House Group Hears

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—T. A. M. Craven, member of the Federal Communications Commission, told the Cox investigating committee today that FCC Chairman James L. Fly largely dominates Commission affairs.

The testimony prompted E. L. Garey, committee counsel, to charge that Mr. Fly "assumes and usurps" powers that should be exercised by the full seven-member Commission.

Mr. Craven testified that many things occurred at FCC that members of the Commission, other than Mr. Fly, knew nothing about, but he added that other members "have let him do this."

The Commissioner expressed "surprise" at a statement by Mr. Garey that FCC now has 40 employees in London and previously had 35 men in North Africa. He said he could not remember the placement of so large a personnel in these posts having been taken up at a Commission meeting.

Further, he said he knew of no authority in the 1934 Communications Act for operation by FCC of listening posts abroad, although he said Congress had appropriated funds for the foreign broadcast intelligence service, which mans the posts. He suggested the Army should have jurisdiction over such activities in theaters of operations.

Mr. Craven proposed that the 1934 communications act be clarified by Congress to define the duties of the chairman and the members of the commission.

As to Mr. Fly's alleged "domination" of certain commission affairs, Mr. Craven said that this had been the practice of previous FCC chairmen, and did not originate with Mr. Fly.

Discussing Mr. Fly specifically, Mr. Craven told the committee:

"The chairman has a vivid personality, a strong will, and I can't criticize him for that. In fairness I must state that when Mr. Fly became chairman I offered him my cooperation, and he never has prevailed on me to vote (in commission sessions) other than my convictions."

The witness said he often was in the minority on votes dealing with policy, stating:

"There are some things I don't approve of" in FCC operations.

The House committee investigating FCC, and particularly its jurisdiction over radio communications, is headed by Rep. Cox (D-Ga)

Exports in Month Of May 100 P. C. Above Last Year

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—May exports of $1,069,000,000 were 100 per cent greater than in the corresponding month last year and 11 per cent higher than in April, the Commerce Department reported.

Exports for the first five months of 1943 aggregated $4,485,000,000, a 58 per cent gain over the same period in 1942, while imports rose 4 per cent during that time to $1,249,000,000.

Export totals include lend-lease shipments but do not take into account goods sent to our armed forces abroad.

May imports of $285,000,000 were seven per cent higher than those of the previous month and 48 per cent above May, 1942.

C. & O. to Redeem A Preference Stock

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. have authorized the redemption next Oct. 1 of the company's entire outstanding series A preference stock.

This stock, of which 152,530 shares were outstanding last June 30, is to be redeemed at $107.50 per share together with a dividend, payable Oct. 1, of $1 per share which the board declared.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	122½	127½
Liberty Aircraft	11	12½
N E Airlines	8	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

WILTON, CONN.—40 miles New York, ½ mile railroad station; 10-room modern colonial suitable private home, rest home or inn; 7 acres beautifully wooded, with stream; extremely low price due foreclosure—no brokers. Box A-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J., 303 Harrison Avenue—8-room old-fashioned house, beautifully situated; corner property; 75x120; asbestos roof; stone fireplace; oil burner can be converted. $8500 less 5% for cash. Tel. H. A. Dietz, Ridgewood 6-0187 or call at premises.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—6-rm. cottage; electricity, running water, plumbing; 3 or 7 acres of land; 1 mile from village, ½ mile Eastern Slope ski slide. Address Box 263.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—2-family house, 2 garages, nice sized plot; $3000. Terms. details L. Scheu, 34 Oxford Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE wanted; 2 adults, 2 children; South Shore, easy commuting to Back Bay Sta. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER RENTALS

SALE—Summer cottage, Province Lake, N. H. country, foothills, lake; all conveniences; screened porch room. Key at Mrs. Ralph Nutters. Address Box N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SO. CHATHAM, MASS.—Furn. cottage, fireplace, elec.; beach; bus; deliveries. Write Mrs. E. SYLVAN, or call Harwich 531-W-6.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE FOR RENT near lake; Monadnock region; electric refrigeration; bathroom; etc. Food deliveries. Isabel Blake, Keene Teachers College, Keene, N. H.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman desires furnished room, reasonable; possibly light housekeeping; in or near Bristol, Pa. F-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Near Church and Beach—Rooms with run. water $1.50 daily, priv. baths $2.00. HOTEL TROY, 1512 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 80 The Fenway—TRANSIENTS; overlooking Fenway; elevator; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 5998. Mrs. Fox.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1581 Beacon St.—New, beautifully furn. single and double. One with private lavatory. Attractive detached house. Lon. 5484.

Hotel Huntington — SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES — Friendly Service — BRADFORD HENDRICK Manager — ROOMS ALL WITH BATH — Single, $2.00 and up — Double, $3 and $3.50 — 307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

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FOR children requiring lovely, permanent home environment, care and privacy; beautiful modern country estate; minimum $35.00 per week.

"RIDGECREST"
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
Call Middletown, Conn., 318

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest — Recreation. Pamphlet

GLENWOOD LODGE
OVERLOOKING HUDSON, PALISADES
Hotel facilities, 3 acres ground, modern, airy rooms; inspiring outlook; quality food; quick commuting; moderate rates. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 5-0681.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps; beautiful view, overlooking village; near Uncanoonuc Mt. trails; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 9 miles from Manchester; bus service; $16.00 to $18.00 weekly, $3.00 per day; accommodates 25; refined clientele; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests for relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only. For reservations week ends or longer, address F. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

DIETICIAN, assistant dietician, and a dining-room supervisor for private school for boys of excellent character; year around and permanent. Write qualifications and experience to W. M. MEACHAM, Headmaster The Farm and Trades School, Boston 4, Mass.

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Write N-11, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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ENGINEER, young mechanical or chemical engineer to design construction experimental process equipment. Call or write National Research Corporation, 100 Brookline Ave., Boston. Com. 6333.

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NURSE, baby 8 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY for young lady assistant to production and purchasing manager of Providence manufacturing concern; must be good at arithmetic, neat and accurate records, take dictation and type; splendid long-range prospect. Providence, R. I. Tel. WI 7550.

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A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-1, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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SECRETARY-stenographer, 25, pleasing personality, conscientious worker; rapid dictation, typing fast; varied experience; Christian Scientist; $35; prefer N. Y. C. MO. 2-3860 (42-A), or write 43-A, 536 W. 112th St., N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Curtright Is Rookie Star With Chicago

By Ed Rumill

About the time the big leagues were tossing verbal bouquets at Babe Dahlgren and Vern Stephens for their batting exploits, an unknown by the name of Guy Curtright suddenly appeared over the offensive horizon and made the boys pay attention.

Curtright, you undoubtedly are aware, is the new left fielder of the Chicago White Sox; and as the Windy City outfit opened a four-game Fenway Park series with the Red Sox this afternoon, the newcomer was leading the American League with a fine .333 average for 66 contests. He had a six-point bulge on Stephens, the Brownie star. Detroit's kid outfielder, Dick Wakefield, was third at .323.

Name Wrong

Curtright makes a good story because, like a Horatio Alger character, he broke in the hard way. In fact, the fellow played so small a role in the early spring plans of the White Sox, they did not even spell his name correctly. "Curtwright" was his name on the Chicago roster.

For the first six weeks of play, Ralph Hodgin, a one-time Brave, played regularly for Jimmy Dykes. Curtright saw only pinch hitting duty. But on Memorial Day Guy had his big chance, and he clocked off hits so impressively before the hit-hungry eyes of Dykes, that a new star was born. Curtright stayed in there and clouted merrily, helping the White Sox win seven out of eight from the Senators, Yankees and Red Sox. Among other things he ran up a 26-game hitting streak, the longest in the majors this season.

Hodgin stayed on the bench until Dykes had the bright idea of trying him at third base. Now both Ralph and Guy are regulars in good standing and the White Sox are winning.

Toured Bushes

Curtright is a Missouri boy. Graduated from Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers' College in 1934, he started touring the baseball bushes via Sioux City, Muskogee, Henderson, Beaumont, Charlston, Shreveport and St. Paul.

As the fellow knocked around in the minors, he thought often of earning a master's degree. Several times he almost quit baseball to return to college. But this break with the White Sox has changed his mind because, as he says, "You can pay a lot of tuition fees with a World Series share." Curtright, like many other boys, discovered that the money the big leagues have to offer is too attractive to refuse. And it is all right with Jimmy Dykes.

The White Sox have had their fun in the American League down through the years, winning pennants occasionally and wrecking the hopes of other contenders, but only once since the founding of the circuit have they produced a batting champion. That was in 1936 when Luke Appling, by slicing drives into right field, assembled a very good .388 average and beat out the crowd to the crown. Curtright may be No. 2 on the Chicago list of champions.

* * *

Briefs . . . The White Sox and Red Sox play a single game tomorrow . . . The Braves, meanwhile, are in Chicago and are booked for a double-header on the morrow . . . The Braves moved up a notch in the National League standing yesterday although idle . . . When Rip Sewell beat the Phillies for his 14th victory, the locals stepped up into sixth place . . . The Hub today had its first look at George Metkovich, Joe Cronin's rookie outfielder from San Francisco.

Garden Officers

Officers and directors of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation were re-elected yesterday. The officers were: Lieut. Col. Walter A. Brown, president; Arthur C. Wise, treasurer; Charles G. Keene, secretary and clerk; General Manager Edward J. Powers, assistant treasurer; Les Stout, director of public relations, and Thomas J. Kanaly, assistant to the president.

Minor League Scores

Results July 20

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 5-3, Rochester 1-7.
Montreal 3, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 8-1, Syracuse 3-6.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, San Diego 0.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Hartford 1.
Wilkes-Barre 9, Elmira 3.
Scranton 10, Binghamton 8.
Utica at Springfield, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6-0, Montgomery 0-6.
Knoxville 6, Nashville 5.
Memphis at Little Rock, postponed.
Birmingham at New Orleans, postponed.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	8	4	Lucier	2	2
Ryba	4	2	Dobson	1	6
Hughson	9	7	Newsome	1	7
Terry	5	4	Woods	0	1
Brown	5	6			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	2	Martin	0	0
Barrett	6	5	MacFayden	0	1
Andrews	7	11	Farrell	0	1
Javery	5	5	Odom	0	2
Tobin	6	6			

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park and Filene's Men's Store
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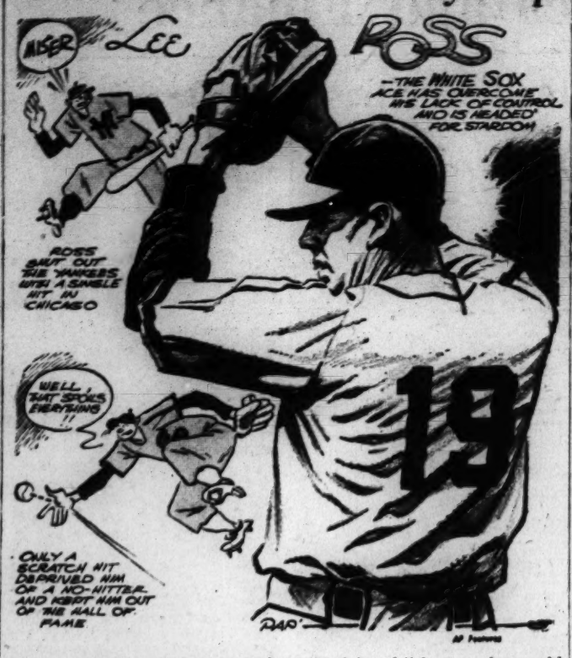
The Restaurants which usually appear on this page will appear on page two of this edition.

Ross Came Close —By Pap'


ALGER
LEE
ROSS
—THE WHITE SOX ACE HAS OVERCOME HIS LACK OF CONTROL AND IS HEADED FOR STARDOM
ROSS SHUT OUT THE YANKEES WITH A SINGLE HIT IN CHICAGO
WELL, THAT SPOILS EVERYTHING
ONLY A SCRATCH HIT DEPRIVED HIM OF A NO-HITTER AND KEPT HIM OUT OF THE HALL OF FAME
19
PAP
AP Features

That old failing, lack of control, robbed Lee Ross, of the Chicago White Sox, of a no-hitter at the expense of the New York Yankees.

It wasn't that Ross lacked control in pitching to the batter. In that respect, his control was never better. But he did slip a bit in throwing to first base in the second inning after he had knocked down Nick Ettens hard smash with his bare hand. The throw was just high enough to force Joe Kuhel to leave the bag and this left the matter of deciding whether or not a perfect throw would have beaten Etten to the bag squarely up to the official scorer. The scorer's decision was that Etten was entitled to a hit because he would have beaten the ball to the bag even if the throw had been perfect.

As it developed, the Yankees didn't even come close to getting another hit. Ross was heart-broken after the game and most of his teammates were keenly disappointed that Ross had not been charged with an error on the play and thus credited with a no-hitter.

For years, ever since he joined the Athletics in 1936, Ross has promised great things, but for one reason or another never lived up to that promise. This season he has shown more control and poise on the mound and has been pitching the best ball of his career. Just ask the Yankees.

Gil Dodds is No Joie Ray Regarding Pre-Race Speech

If Gil Dodds were a little of the Joie Ray type, loquaciously speaking, this Gunder Haegg race here in the Harvard Stadium would "sound" good right to the start at any rate. Unfortunately Dodds is modest and cannot promise more than his best.

This afternoon both men worked out in the Stadium with Dodds the more serious of the two. Haegg is unorthodox in preparation whereas Dodds is methodical under the guidance of his coach, Jack Ryder. Haegg was advised by Jaakko Mikkola, Harvard track coach, to use short instead of long spikes which he may or may not follow.

Photographers and interviewers took up some of the practice time, but Haegg came to the Stadium today more at the request of the press and radio than the need for training there. He can train better over hill and dale and his stay with friends at Concord furnishes all the training site he needs.

Tickets Selling

A visit to the Harvard Athletic Association where the tickets are distributed brought encouraging reports from Carroll Getchell. He stated that the tickets are moving very well and that is sufficient indication to picture tremendous gathering, reminiscent of the days when track meets drew thousands. Tickets are available at most of the agencies around town.

For the past few years the importance of running has been based upon time. Once a good race was sufficient to satisfy the track fans, but that day has gone and now there must be promise of a possible world record to attract customers. This Saturday there is just that possibility because Haegg is capable, but whether he can be extended enough to break marks is the point in question.

Back With Coach

Dodds believes he will run his best race here Saturday. He is back under the tutelage of Coach Ryder and has the week to train in. The Divinity student has not shown enough yet to give much hope of beating Haegg, but if he can extend the Swedish boy and the other three runners, Don Burnham, Bill Hulse and Bobby Knowles are handicapped there is a chance of a mark.

While the appearance of Haegg is the feature of the affair the aerial show should not be overlooked entirely. The Army has plans for an elaborate exhibition of Army personnel on the ground and in the air. Fighter planes will roar over the Stadium in formations and singly and maneuvers will be described to the spectators by Air Corps officers. The Army show will run from 6:30 to 7 p. m., after which there will be some dash events with several entries of national fame, and at approximately 7:15 the main attraction will go on.

Since the ball game at Fenway Park between the Browns and Red Sox should be over by 4:30 at the latest, baseball fans will have ample opportunity to get to the Stadium if they wish.

Metheny Becomes Regular In New York Yankee Lineup

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—His chance was a long time coming, but Arthur Beauregard (Bud) Metheny has made good with the New York Yankees.

Metheny was a star outfielder for the Newark Bears in the International League last year and when the American League champions brought him to training camp this season he, and almost everybody else, thought the youngster from Norfolk, Va., would be the regular right fielder.

Bud would have been, too, except for two things. One of them was that he is a young married man with no children and eligible for a draft call at any moment. The other was that long John Lindell, the converted pitcher, sprouted as bright as a dandelion in the spring batting averages.

Manager Joe McCarthy reasoned that to use Metheny might mean he would have to break up his outfield combination at any time and since Lindell was slugging everything in sight, Lindell went to the pasture that Babe Ruth made famous and Metheny went to a corner of the dugout where he became the club's forgotten man.

He might still be there molding in the shadows if Charley (King Kong) Keller had not been injured on the Yankees' last western trip. This gave Metheny, like Keller a left-handed batter, a chance to break into the lineup and the limelight. He's still there.

When he got the call for regular duty, Metheny had an insignificant .167 batting average, but he quickly remedied this by getting hits in clusters to boost his mark to .243.

What is more, he now has hit safely in eight consecutive contests with a streak pace of .419 and has had a prominent part in the Yankees winning eight games in a row, the longest string in the major leagues this year.

He has entrenched himself so well that when Keller was able to return to duty late last week, Metheny stayed in the outfield and Lindell, who had been good enoug to be chosen for the American League's all-star squad, went to the bench.

Andersson Fails At World Record

STOCKHOLM, July 21 (AP)—Arne Andersson, school teacher who has been assaulting track records while his more famous running mate, Gunder Haegg, has been in the United States, last night ran the three-quarters mile in 2:58.8 for a new Swedish mark.

His effort for a world record at this infrequently-run distance, 1,320 yards, fell just short of the 2:58.7 standard established by Paul Moore at Palo Alto, Calif., April 17, 1940.

On July 1 Andersson ran the mile in 4:02.6, fastest time in history.

Pittsburgh Drops Colman

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have optioned Frank Colman, 25-year-old Rookie outfielder, to Toronto of the International League under a 24-hour recall agreement.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	132	13	43	0	6	.326
Culberson	180	20	54	3	20	.300
Partee	147	17	44	0	12	.299
Cronin	54	5	15	4	10	.278
Fox	302	34	83	1	22	.275
Tabor	291	26	74	7	37	.254
Lupien	320	29	80	3	18	.250
Doerr	316	28	75	6	37	.238
Conroy	59	8	13	1	3	.220
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	81	8	16	0	5	.198
Barna	105	18	19	2	10	.181
Metkovich	17	0	3	0	0	.176
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	297	30	93	2	34	.303
Nieman	124	14	35	0	13	.282
Holmes	314	33	85	3	18	.271
Kintis	189	7	50	0	7	.265
Workman	307	36	78	0	43	.254
Masi	107	15	25	2	14	.234
Wietelmann	264	22	61	0	24	.231
Ross	173	22	40	5	20	.231
Burns	61	5	14	1	3	.230
Ryan	221	24	50	1	15	.226
Joost	268	24	53	2	16	.190
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	6	11	0	7	.129

Golf Show Stages Big Spectacle

CHICAGO, July 21 (AP)—Golf on a tremendous scale—three tournaments rolled into one—was presented with theatrical setting in the Tam O'Shanter extravaganza today.

The tournament became the nation's biggest golf show of the year when the professionals and women joined the amateur ensemble which has held the stage since Monday.

There were 200 swingers in action—105 professionals, 64 amateurs and 31 women.

While the surviving qualifiers in the All-American amateur were sweeping through their first day of match play, the pros battled for 71 places in the $10,000 all-American open and the women played for 18 positions in their tournament—both of which start tomorrow at 72 holes of medal play.

Nelson Favored

Blond Byron Nelson of Toledo, twice winner of the Tam open, was rated as a favorite to repeat while Patty Berg, from Minneapolis and Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., were favored to dominate the women's tournament.

Due to the list of pros exempted from playing a qualifying round today, none of the big guns in the pro ranks unsacked their shots other than in practice rounds. This situation gave the amateurs and the women the spotlight in today's play.

The windup of a qualifying round yesterday for amateurs installed Bill Chambers, a sailor from the near-by Great Lakes Naval Training Station, as medalist with a 36-hole total of 145, the lowest card in a field of 250.

Without Sleep

Chambers, a third-class storekeeper at the world's largest naval training station, played without sleep. He was on duty all night and at 6 a. m. he went to school to take an examination for second-class storekeeper.

Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., runner-up to Marvin (Bud) Ward, of Spokane, Wash., in last year's Tam amateur, sizzled to a sub par 70 yesterday, the lowest round of the tournament and placed him along with six others in the 149 delegation.

Runner-up to Chambers at 147 was Walter Kroll of South Bend, Ind. Then came a pair of Chicago veterans, Art Doering, former Trans-Mississippi champion, and Steve Kovach, bracketed at 148. A score of 160 or under was necessary to qualify.

The only better known veteran who failed to qualify was Gus Moreland, of Peoria, Ill., former Western amateur champion and member of the Walker Cup team.

Swedish Runner Agrees to Mile For Cleveland

CLEVELAND, July 21 (AP) — Gunder Haegg, Swedish track star, will run a mile in Cleveland July 31, James A. Lee, Northeastern Ohio A. A. U. secretary, reported yesterday.

Lee said he had been informed by National A. A. U. secretary Daniel J. Ferris that Haegg had agreed to run the mile, instead of the previously scheduled two-mile contest.

Lee said three runners slated to oppose Haegg were Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student, Les Eisenhart, former Ohio State star, and Bill Hulse, New York University freshman.

Haegg Banquet

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 21 (AP)—Gunder Haegg will be guest of honor at a banquet and public reception next Tuesday at Jamestown, where thousands of persons of Swedish extraction reside.

His visit was arranged by the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce. Dinner speeches will be given entirely in Swedish. Haegg will stop in Jamestown en route from Boston to Cleveland. He will not run here.

Maznicki Eligible

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank Maznicki, rookie field goal kicker for the Chicago Bears last fall, has joined the All-Star college football squad which will meet the Washington Redskins Aug. 25.

Maznicki, a star halfback for Boston College before he went with the Bears, is eligible for the All-Star group because he now is enlisted in the Navy's V-5 program. Maznicki attempted 22 place kicks after touchdowns with the Bears last season and made 21 of them good. He also booted four field goals in five attempts.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	47	30	.610	
Washington	44	38	.537	5½
Detroit	40	37	.519	7
Chicago	38	38	.500	8½
St. Louis	38	39	.494	9
Cleveland	37	41	.474	10½
Boston	36	43	.456	12
Philadelphia	34	48	.415	15½

Results July 20

No games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	49	28	.636	
Brooklyn	49	35	.583	3½
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544	7
Cincinnati	40	40	.500	10½
Chicago	36	44	.450	14½
Boston	33	42	.440	15
Philadelphia	33	46	.439	15½
New York	33	48	.407	18

Results July 20

Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 0.
Only game scheduled.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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Per Agate Line Per Day

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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6 consecutive days	12c	25c

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

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CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Fine Furniture for the Home
Schaffer's
est. 1909
375 Main Street Hackensack

KATES BROS.
"Scientific Shoe Fitting"
SHOES FOR PROBLEM FEET
For Men, Women, Children
210 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Priced Moderately
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

IRVINGTON

VACATION APPAREL
For All Your Family
SHOP AT Marx's DEPT. STORE
"IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY"
1041-43 SPRINGFIELD AVE. IRV.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-1600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POPULAR
Fruit and Vegetable Mart
Daily Consignments of
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Foreign and Domestic
167 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1720

MILLBURN

Harth, the Florist, Inc.
Flowers and Decorations
395 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1583

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Montclair 3-1288, 10 a. m.—12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prepare to Enjoy
Your Summer Weekends
★
Louis Harris
Montclair's Department Store
Summer Hours: 9 to 5:30
Saturdays: 9 to 12:30
NOW
OPEN SUNDAYS
11:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
Package Ice Cream Only
BOND'S
ICE CREAM

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Washington Florist Inc.
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Strictly Highest Grade Cut Flowers
Wedding and Floral Designs at Short Notice
Mitchell 2-0621 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Belleville
Bloomfield	Carlstadt

Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

PLAINFIELD

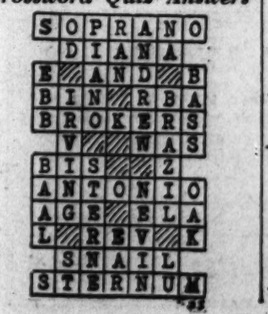
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: 6-2956J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-8373 Prompt Delivery

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Is your insurance cost reasonable? Are you completely covered? Check with me on your insurance questions. I'll give you the right answers.
ERNST BRUNO
Agent Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
261 Cypress Ave., Bogota Hack. 3-9616

Piano Organ
Poetry
FLORENCE I. DeWITT
One, Barnes Drive
Ridgefield Park, N. J. Ha. 2-4006-J

RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
ESSO
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2343
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-2346

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The Greenery Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
32 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0288
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sole Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Agents for
Sherwin-Williams Paints
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

B. H. FRUMKIN Inc.
Everything for the Summer Months
The Store With Two Doors and Two Floors
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple Street

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Sheer Summer Frocks Returned as Dainty as When Purchased
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

TRENTON

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
Fine Groceries—Candies
Soda Fountain
Toilet Requisites—Notions
School Supplies—Cards
W. State and Sanhican Drive

Bradshaw & Bayer, Inc.
Painting and Decorating
1308 Lawrence Road
Phone 9356 Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-3120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY
(Continued from previous page)

WEEHAWKEN

PHONE:—UNION 7-8454
BAYER'S
Pastry Products
Wedding, Birthday and Party Cakes
4702 Park Avenue Weehawken, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-6502

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1402
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

Stay Out of the Kitchen
get your summer desserts at
BONAT BAKE SHOP
fresh fruit pies, cakes and cookies
220 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-2250
Westfield, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Shoes for
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
Scientific X-Ray Fitted

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
710 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Penna.
634 Hamilton Street

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street
Phone 9687

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-93-387. Hours: 8:30 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Vericool Shirts
A triumph by Manhattan. The shirt with millions of tiny windows to keep you cool—$2.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Frank, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5229

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR THAT SPECIAL GIFT
Hand-painted Porcelain Vases, Bowls or Trays
Priced from $4.00
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by birth
109 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRAHAM-BEERBOWER LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Millwork
At South Park—the Playground of Pittsburgh
Broughton, Pa.
Tel. Carrick 2131

READING

Wise Women Wear Cool Cotton Dresses
Select from the big assortment now available in Berks County's largest department store...
POMEROY'S
Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

During These Hot Summer Days Serve Saylor's Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, etc.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
Attractive Glassware for Summer Entertaining
HUNTER HARDWARE COMPANY
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

MONARCH FINER FOODS
SELECT
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY
SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Pepsodent
"50-Tuft" Tooth Brush

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it.
DRY CLEANING
MENDING—TAILORING
SHOE REPAIRING
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3496

JANTZEN and CATALINA
SWIM SUITS
for Men and Women
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

COLD WAVES
Beautiful, comfortable, durable—no heat at all.
National Hairdressers
90 S. 60th Street Boulevard 0281

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2525

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream
Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971
H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9940

GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

Collins Store
Fine Occasional Furniture
Breakfronts, Kneehole Desks, Dropleaf Tables, Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps, Gifts.
7056 Garrett Road Blvd. 9763

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

You Can Keep Cool in a Summer Suit
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
Palm Beach Suits—$19.50
Air More Botany—$26.50
Washable Palm Beach Ties—$1.00
800 Wood Street, at South Avenue

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Churchill 0080 607 SOUTH AVENUE

The HOUSE of FLOWERS and GIFTS
Artistic Flower Arrangements for All Occasions
EDGAR L. WARNHAM
508 Center St. Wilkinsburg
Churchill 0555

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

A Verse for Today . . .

Then said the LORD, *Doest thou well to be angry?*—JONAH 4:4

Words of Current Interest

Apostolic — *Ap'-os-tol'-ik* (*a* short, first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second *o* short, *i* short).

This word is derived from the Latin *apostolicus*, of ancient Christian times. According to Webster's, it may describe anything pertaining to "an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or their spirit."

Dynasties — *Di'-nas-tiz* (first *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in account, second *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, *din'-as-tiz* (first *i* short).

A Greek noun, signifying "rule," is the remote origin of this word. According to strict political meaning, a dynasty is a succession of rulers in line of descent.

El Dorado—*El do-ra'-do* (*e* short, first *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* as in *arm*, second *o* long).

This Spanish term was applied, in the times of the early explorers of the Western Hemisphere, to a mythical or legendary land abounding in gold and precious stones. We apply it, figuratively, to any region or enterprise abounding in opportunity; also to a supreme goal, or a condition of perfect plenty and fulfillment.

Perfected (I John 4:12) — *Per-fekt'-ed* (first *e* as in *maker*, second and third short). Or, *pur'-fekt-ed* (*u* as in *urn*, *e*'s short, or as short *i*). According to Webster's advice, this word, as a verb, is preferably stressed on the second syllable, with accent transferred to the first syllable by second choice. Some other authorities (notably Oxford) advise the opposite. When the word "perfect" is used as an adjective, the accent is, of course, placed on the first syllable.

The word goes back to the fifteenth century as an English verb meaning "to finish," "to complete," or "to make perfect."

Pharaoh (Deut. 7:8)—*Far'-o* (*a* as in *care*, *o* long). By Webster's second choice, the *a* may be pronounced long. This authority gives no sanction to a three-syllable pronunciation.

A title of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt, and used in the Bible as a proper name, especially of the king under whom the oppression and exodus of the Israelites occurred.

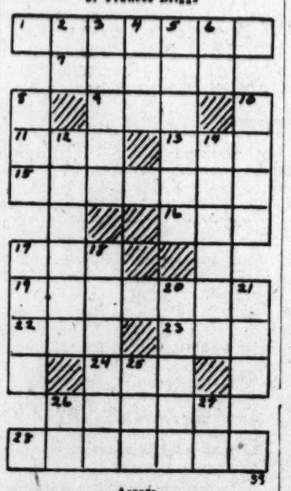
Wouldest (Deut. 8:2) — *Wood'-est* (*oo* as in *look*, *e* short or as short *i*). Pronounced in two syllables. Used interchangeably, in ancient and religious writing, with the word "wouldst," which is pronounced as one syllable.

Swamp Becomes Mine

Literally thousands of tons of magnesium are being mined from sea water at a location along the Texas Gulf Coast which three years ago was a dismal swamp.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

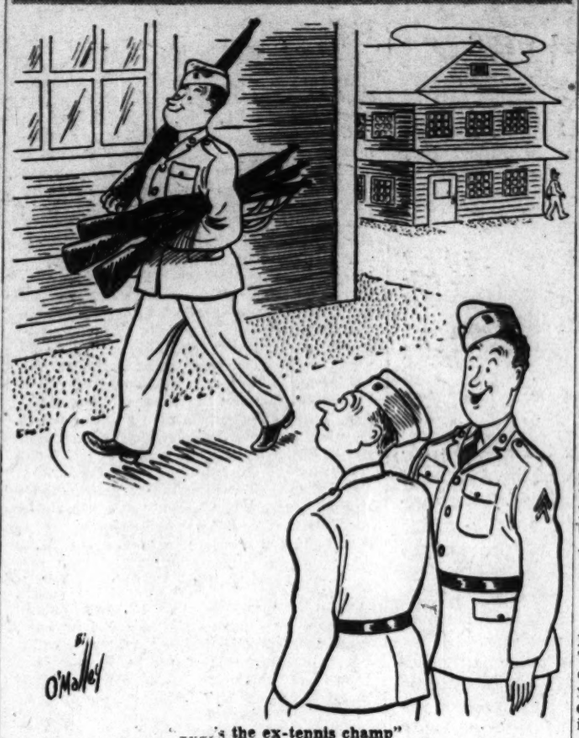
1—What is Helen Jepson's singing voice?
7—What ancient Italian goddess is represented as a huntress?
8—Conjunction.
11—What is an enclosed place used for storage?
13—Royal Society of British Artists (abbr.).
15—Who are those who deal in negotiable securities, especially stocks and bonds?
16—Existed.
17—Duplicate.
19—What was first name of Scotti, noted baritone?
22—To grow old.
23—What is highest note of the gamut?
24—What is last book of New Testament (abbr.)?
26—What is a terrestrial and water mollusk which moves by wavelike motions of the foot?
28—What is another name for the breastbone?

Down

2—Officer of the Day (abbr.).
3—Harold Bauer plays what musical instrument?
4—Hank of twine is called what?
5—What was first name of President of U. S. who preceded Martin Van Buren?
6—Symbol for natrium is what?
8—What do you call the return of the tidal wave toward the sea?
10—What is singing voice of Basilio, the music master, in "Barber of Seville"?
12—What American author used pen name of Jonathan Oldstyle?
14—Getulio Vargas is President of what country?
17—"Realism" is plural of what?
18—"Tristram Shandy" made what author famous?
20—What American composer wrote the well-known salon piece "Narcissus"?
21—What tree has been called "monarch of the forest"?
25—Organ of hearing.
26—Street (abbr.).
27—What is symbol for lutecium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley



"____'s the ex-tennis champ"

Daily Quotation

Take your part with the perfect and abstract right, and trust to God to see that it shall prove the expedient.

—WENDELL PHILLIPS

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another thing that has been greatly cheapened through quantity production is legislation.

Punch ©: It is suggested that Mussolini might welcome a separate peace with America. Or even with Italy.

Detroit News: Synthetic tires now in the planning stage are to be good for 100,000 miles. Thus endeth the A book driver's worry for the next 35 years.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

The farmer came back puffing and blowing and threw the rake in the corner.

"Gracious, Dad!" cried his wife. "Why did you want to chase that poor man off the farm like you did?"

"Reason enough," growled the farmer. "I've just had to buy you that new hat and dress, and I had to buy Daisy a present for her birthday, and I had to buy a new suit for David because he's wild over that Burke girl. I had to buy a new set of harness for the buggy, and I had to buy a license for the dog—"

"Yes, but what has that got to do with it?"

"That fellow asked me if I wanted to buy something for the mosquitoes."—Cape Argus, Cape Horn.

Keeping Up

"You must be keen on the movies, old boy, to go twice a week."

"It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly, I can't understand what my grandchildren are saying."—Wall Street Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It was Once Proposed to Call Our Nation "Columbia"?

Miss S. B. C., of Palatine, Ill., writes: "I am wondering if you could give me information about 'Columbia'—I suppose you would call that the sobriquet of our nation. My reference books merely mention that 'it was thought at one time to call our nation Columbia.'"

According to the Encyclopedia Americana, Columbia is the "popular name for the United States, derived from Columbus and applied to the greatest nation of the New World from a feeling of poetic justice to the memory of its great discoverer."

Columbia also is the name of the feminine personification of the United States, as Uncle Sam is the masculine personification.

In 1571, Ortelius, who, next to Mercator, was the greatest geographer of his day, wishing to honor both Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci equally, suggested that North America be called Columbana and South America be called America.

What the British Equivalent Is For Our Expression "F. O. B."?

The British equivalent for F. O. B. ("free on board") is F. O. R. The letters F. O. R. are the initials of the expression "free on rail," which denotes the fact that the quoted price of the merchandise includes the costs of handling in placing them on the railway ready for shipping, but does not include freight or express charges.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

Impetuous

A well-known lecturer on economics remarked during the course of an address that, despite the heavy demand the armed services had made upon the manpower of the country, there was a certain section in the United States where the number of men was considerably larger than that of women. He added humorously:

"I can, therefore, recommend the ladies to emigrate to that part."

Upon hearing this remark a dignified young woman down front colored with indignation and quickly, and a bit noisily, arose to depart.

"Oh," remarked the lecturer, with well-feigned surprise, "I did not mean that it should be done in such a hurry."

New Iron Process

Production of malleable iron direct from ore without first making pig iron is claimed to be possible by an electric process perfected by a Swedish scientist.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Scarcity Here

Indianapolis

Ingenuity, these days, is a decided virtue, particularly when one exercises his ingenuity in the face of scarcity, priorities and ration points. "The Sunny Hours," a group of women representing a local group of churches, have carried their skill to a point approaching the miraculous.

This group, part of a larger group organized by all the church denominations, is responsible for baking cakes and pies, each June during the war, for the Pantry Shelf in a branch of the Indianapolis Service Men's Centers, Inc. The Pantry Shelf serves free food each Sunday night to the men in uniform. The church groups, each of which is responsible for one month's desserts during the year, not only supplies the cakes and pies, but also serves all the food eaten.

Sugar and shortening for the sweets is obtained from Mrs. Nathan H. Swaim of the Service Men's Centers. In return for 215 points for shortening and 73 pounds of sugar, the Pantry Shelf requires 40 cakes and 66 pies each week. And that is where "The Sunny Hours" have revealed their surprising and commendable ingenuity.

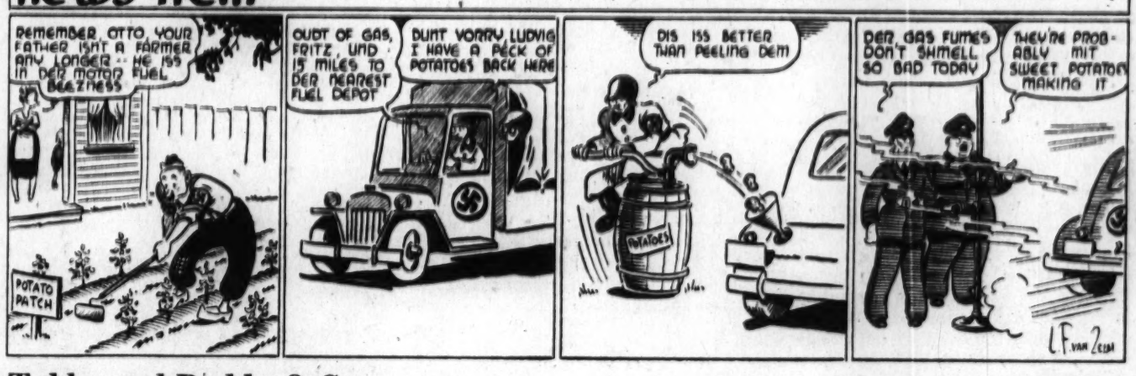
The first Sunday in June they baked 37 cakes and 76 pies; the second week, 67 cakes and 59 pies; the third week, 54 cakes and 92 pies, and the fourth week, 57 cakes and 82 pies.

That isn't all. Mrs. Swaim, who keeps a careful record of all the food sent to the SMC in exchange for sugar and shortening, looked at this record, and promptly wondered why "The Sunny Hours" had not asked for more sugar and more shortening. To her astonishment, she learned, when she telephoned Mrs. Florence M. Kalb, chairman of the group, that "The Sunny Hours" had had no need of further sugar and shortening, but, in fact, they had sugar and shortening left over, and what could they bake with what remained?

Lumber and Matches

By reducing household matches 1-16 and 1-4 of an inch, 7,000,000 board feet of lumber were saved last year.

NEWS ITEM — GERMANY IS REPORTED TO BE USING 42% OF ITS POTATO CROP TO MAKE MOTOR FUEL.


REMEMBER OTTO, YOUR FATHER ISN'T A FARMER ANY LONGER — HE HAS IN HER MOTOR FUEL BUSINESS
POTATO PATCH
OUDT OF GAS, FRITZ, UND IS MILES TO DER NEAREST FUEL DEPOT
DUNT VORRY LUDVIG I HAVE A PECK OF POTATOES BACK HERE
POTATOES
DIS ISS BETTER THAN PEELING DEM
DEM GAS FUMES DON'T SHMELL SO BAD TODAY
THEY'RE PROBABLY MIT SWEET POTATOES MAKING IT
L. F. VAN ZELM

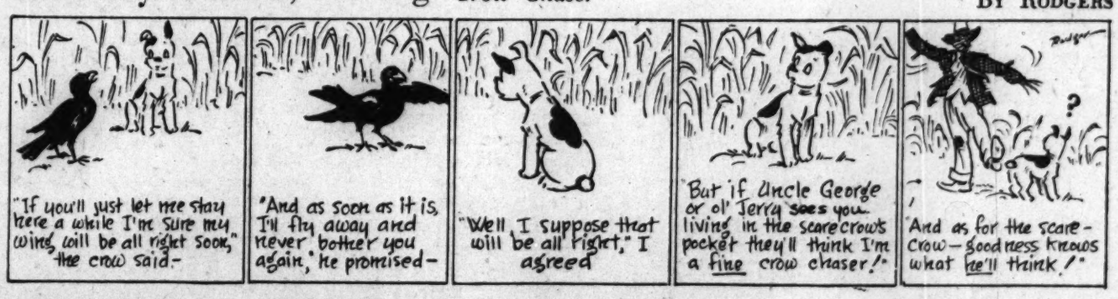
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Suspicious*

By Le Pelley

WE'VE GOT TO INTERRUPT THE CONFERENCE A MOMENT, BRENDA... I FORGOT THOSE CHILDREN ...
AH... YES... OF COURSE...
I'LL GO DOWN... I'LL SOON FIND OUT WHETHER OR NOT THEY KNOW ANYTHING
WHAT'S THIS—? THEY SEEM TO BE GONE !!!
BRENDA! QUICK! COME HERE AT ONCE —
WELL! THAT SOUNDS LIKE TROUBLE ...
WE'D BETTER INVESTIGATE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Crow Chaser*

By Rodgers


"If you'll just let me stay here a while I'm sure my wing will be all right soon," the crow said.
"And as soon as it is, I'll fly away and never bother you again," he promised.
"Well, I suppose that will be all right," I agreed
"But if Uncle George or ol' Jerry sees you living in the scare crow's pocket they'll think I'm a fine crow chaser!"
"And as for the scare-crow—goodness knows what he'll think!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Three-Cent Question*

By The Hagers

"A penny for your thoughts," said I. Matilda laughed. "All right, Paul Pry.
This time your curiosity will cost you not one cent—but three."
"A sheer inflationary touch! A two-cent profit is too much."
"All right. It's this—" she looked quite smug. "What's happened to the 'kissing bug'?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Heil and Farewell?

The clearest reports on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting "somewhere in Italy" come from the muzzles of United Nations guns in Russia and Sicily. Additional explanations may be read in the detonations of Allied bombs on Axis installations in Europe and Japanese bases in the Pacific.

Who can remember the days when the world held its breath while the dictators met on the Brenner? For years such a conference heralded some new Axis offensive, diplomatic or military. Today it means that the gangsters are driven to consult about emergencies of defense. Hitler has told Mussolini one of two things: that he can give him very little help—or that he can give him none at all.

The flaring up of a general battle along 450 miles of the Russian front from Orel to the Black Sea underscores the Nazi plea of inability. And German military commentators on the radio make it explicit with statements recognizing that two fronts are presenting a "very difficult problem" and that the "southern and eastern fronts are closely related." They do not add that Axis lines are crumbling both in the south and the east.

The Hitler who denounced so harshly German policy before 1914 because it failed to secure either British or Russian friendship and thus avoid a two-front war, has compounded the error. He not only got into war with Britain and Russia; he declared war on the United States, which today is largely munitioning his enemies both east and west and whose forces are actively driving at him on that southern front in the Mediterranean.

Mussolini must know that Hitler honors any partnership only so long as he sees a profit in it. Also he knows if he has read "Mein Kampf" that Hitler's basic hopes for an enlarged Germany have always looked to the East. This means that German gains in Russia are more important to him than any ties with Italy or, indeed, any interest in the West. Italy is important to him only as an outpost protecting flanks in Yugoslavia and France. He may try to hold there, but will pay only a limited price.

All the developments of the war are pushing Hitler toward some big decision. It must be remembered that in the past he has shown the ability to make bitter choices, however unwise or cruel. The news from Sicily of continued Allied gains and Italian mutinies cannot encourage Berlin to spend large forces on its defense. The failure to send in any strong German reinforcements has been noticeable. The Berlin radio's deprecatory attitude toward Sicily adds to the impression that its loss has been discounted.

The Hitler question now must be whether to defend southern Italy—from which the Allies could gain easy access to the Balkans. Possibly the strength of the Russians has caused him to consider abandonment of Mussolini entirely, drawing the Nazi defense line not even in northern Italy but at the Alps. Sooner or later he will have to take such a step. This could be the last Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

She Cares to Be Different

We won't call her contrary—just old fashioned or perhaps "different"—our neighbor dowager with the pink coral and deep blue cloak. It has been many speeding years since the majority of us changed horses for horse power, spoked wheels for balloon tires, and buggy whips for antennas. But with a regal disregard of fashions in vehicles unequalled even by Dame Boston in her haughtiest years, this elder daughter of the British Empire, has clung to her equipages and less stately bicycles.

Now that in the United States, the balloon appendages have gone with the wind, gas is but a vapor (at least so far as A-card drivers are concerned) and every available ancient shay has been dragged forth and dusted off, Bermuda brings on the automobile. Or rather, general permission has been granted to civilians, for the first time in the island's history, to bring on the motorcars—if they can.

Hm! Now that we think of it, how about a swap? There must be many a jalopy reclining dolefully in a garage for the duration, that would give its right mudguard for a chance to hit the open road again. And their owners could make good use of those Bermudian buggies, age to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, there is the question of transportation, but what is that to Bermuda which has refused to let such a small matter concern her over a period of several hundred years?

AMGOT and OFEC

It is probable that eyes in the subjugated nations will observe operations of the new OFEC in Sicily fully as attentively as they may be expected to watch AMGOT.

The latter (Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories) is designed to furnish security for troop movements, and to stabilize local government while the OFEC (Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination) is a direct relief agency for the liberated peoples.

If the example of AMGOT and OFEC in Sicily is good, dramatically good, it could materially aid the military advance. For the people of the Axis must be weary of the compounded bureaucracy that may have made the trains run on time, but certainly fell short of the model in economy, honesty and all the other virtues that concern the little man, to say nothing of his food, clothing and general economic welfare.

It has been known for some months that the United States has been operating schools for the training of administrative officers of occupied lands. It is now disclosed that Britain has been doing the same. There are a great many Americans of Italian descent who are experienced in governmental affairs. Former Governor Charles Poletti of New York, now a Lieutenant Colonel in Sicily, is representing General Alexander in the area occupied by American troops.

The big advantage AMGOT and OFEC enjoys is the fact that while other conquerors plan permanent, exploiting administrations, the United Nations seek only to effect liberation.

Thus while they necessarily come with sword in one hand there is no lash in the other, but rather the good things of the democratic way: food and clothing for immediate wants, relief from the oppression of Fascist government, opportunities for self-government, and an amiable place in the international community of nations.

Ah, Paris . . . !

With that pleasant lassitude, that delightful insouciance, which warmth and humidity induces towards time and the fates of man, we should like to observe that Zero Mostel is in the Army now. You may not remember Zero. He was a radio comedian who came to public notice by charging the pigeons in front of the New York Public Library, wildly gesticulating, and amazing bystanders, if not the pigeons, no end, thereby winning a spot on the air and a fling at Hollywood.

The thing that recalled Mr. Mostel to our thoughts was his peculiar way of saying, "Ah."

It was a touching tone, as Mr. Mostel uttered it. The dominant theme was one of tolerant amusement at the world's foibles, but there were shades of sympathy and understanding for the sufferings, and even a wispy hint of hopefulness for the future—an "Ah" with a social conscience.

Such an "Ah" involuntarily escaped us the other day when glancing through the august pages of our highly esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, and coming across a story of Mme. Dieudonné Coste and her Parisian wardrobe.

Unlike the picture of wartime Paris that most refugees bring—stories of food lines, muffled cries from the concentration camps, and flights at midnight with scarcely a toothbrush—Mme. Coste, apparently traveling with German approval and via the Argentine, arrived at one of the more lush New York inns with what we gather must be no less than a royal entourage of trunks and hat boxes.

Each was packed with the very latest from those famed shops, some of which reputedly have been permitted to remain open through Nazi patronage of the product, or purchase of the business. Without too much urging Mme. Coste permitted a peek at what the *couturiers*, Maggy Rouff, Piguet, Balenciaga, LeLong, Alix, Paquin, Dormoy, are doing for—as the American ad writers coyly put it—morale.

One by one she exhibited them, a white satin Balenciaga evening gown with "full skirt and a rich appliqué of red velvet flowers over the shoulders. One of her most exciting creations was an evening jacket . . . made of green satin covered with a black lace of cobweb sheerness."

And so it went, through all the long, and no doubt to many breathtaking, array, even unto the cruel line, "all unlike the L-85 controlled fashions in this country."

Ah. . . .

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

A House Divided

We read in Mark 3: "And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. And if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand." May our lawmakers and administrators in Washington heed these wise, holy sayings. For just as our armed forces must work in perfect unity and accord under a unified command, to achieve success in their operations, so must our Government attain unity.

What faith can the American people place in a Government that continues to be disturbed by such constant bickerings, and by the lack of a united effort to solve wartime problems? What faith can the freedom-seeking peoples of the world place in a government, which at present seems confused over the solution of domestic problems, and which at present foreshadows no active participation in the construction of a postwar world of peace and security, for which those people are making the supreme sacrifice?

Let us not be divided; we must show the suffering peoples of our Allies a solemn unity of purpose and effort to place the world anew on the foundations of freedom.

Tucson, Ariz. CORPORAL W. K. M.

"War, the Task of Youth"

"War, the task of youth." These words are used each week on a very fine network broadcast. Tonight, as I heard them, I could not help but think of the millions of my fellow servicemen in every corner of the globe. To them war is indeed the task of youth. As I heard those words, I wondered if their author thought only of the burdens of war. Abraham Lincoln loved to tell the story of a boy, who was carrying an even smaller boy up a hill. Upon being asked if the burden was not too much for him, the boy replied: "It's no burden, it's my brother." Yes, as servicemen work together—in the camp, on the sea, in the air—they are realizing that it really is no burden. For they are finding, knowing, and helping their brother Americans. Could we not say that this, too, is the task of youth?

The other evening the view of one person flickering across the screen of our G. T. Theater caused my fellow soldiers to enter into a united "hiss" of disapproval. I do not think that they were really "hissing" the person, who happened to be John L. Lewis; but they were expressing their disapproval of what they considered lack of fair play. In every game of sports, all members of the team must co-operate, if the team is to win. There can be no fighting among the members. The winning of the war is no different. There can be no fighting among the members of the armed forces—and there is no room for squabbling among our great civilian army.

STAFF SGT. W. NORMAN COOPER
Hobbs, N. M.

The Soldier's Ballot

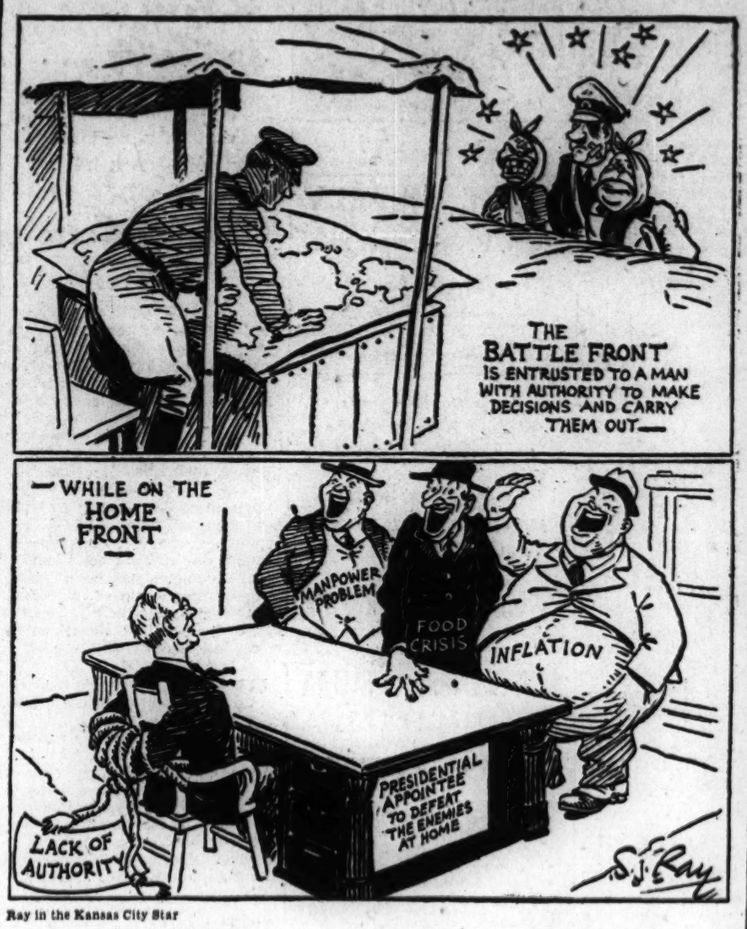
The original point of view expressed by a soldier on your Editorial Page with regard to military participation in the next national election prompts this letter. Apparently the premise was not that military personnel are uninformed, but that all the news they get is inevitably filtered by the "party" government and therefore they never hear the opposition story. I have never been overseas, but in the continental U. S. A. this is obviously not the case. All publications and all points of view circulate freely in the Army from the *New Republic* to the *Chicago Tribune*.

It is probably theoretically possible for all military personnel close to home to write to their Secretaries of State to get information on how to get a ballot, etc., though I am sure this system would soon become burdensome and unwieldy. Direct participation by military personnel in elections, and certification of the votes by the military to the States, would seem to be a fair solution.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM J. MCCRACKEN
Fort Du Pont, Del.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Difference in the Two Fronts


THE BATTLE FRONT IS ENTRUSTED TO A MAN WITH AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISIONS AND CARRY THEM OUT—
—WHILE ON THE HOME FRONT —
MANPOWER PROBLEM
FOOD CRISIS
INFLATION
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEE TO DEFEAT THE ENEMIES AT HOME
LACK OF AUTHORITY
S. J. Ray

Ray in the Kansas City Star

If This Be Sovereignty—

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Dr. C. J. Hambro is one of those rare and fortunate individuals who can win friends without sacrificing candor. He has readily garnered smiles of approval from American audiences by telling them that when it comes to education in international affairs the peoples of some of the small countries are ahead of them. As a Norwegian—President of his country's Parliament and an official of the League of Nations—Dr. Hambro should know whereof he speaks. The small nations, he says, cannot afford ignorance; that is a luxury reserved for big Powers.

One is reminded of the high degree of political literacy in the small nations by a statement in the Svenska Dagbladet, conservative Swedish newspaper, by Gustav Cassel, professor emeritus of political economy at Stockholm University. Professor Cassel says something that citizens of large nations might profitably hear more often in postwar discussion. "We (in Sweden) must cease to discuss postwar economic problems as if we could retain absolute sovereignty."

This is a forward-looking attitude, and realistic. There are few major economic decisions which a country can make for itself without affecting the interests of other countries. If the effect is adverse, then the other countries embark on reprisals, taken well within the limits of their sovereignty—that is, explainable as domestic decisions, like raising the tariffs or devaluing currency.

It would be wrong, of course, to assume that the possibility of pooling some of the privileges of national sovereignty has received no discussion in large nations. It has indeed. But more is needed. The postwar planners frequently feel compelled to offer their outlines and then stand on the defensive where sovereignty is concerned, which leaves the subject as a weapon in the hands of their critics.

Thus the fact that plans for currency stabilization may impinge on sovereignty is made a basis for criticizing those plans. From a similar point of view objections arise against proposals for a world police force.

It might better be stated that the need for international currency machinery and for world policing is a proof that popular concepts of sovereignty need some overhauling. Even political experts sometimes use the word as if it were totally incompatible with effective international arrangements for keeping the peace. But specialists in international law do not regard sovereignty as inconsistent with international rules to which States voluntarily subscribe.

Now, no one can well argue that States can both pool or surrender some sovereignty and at the same time keep all their sovereignty intact. But a useful distinction can be made between sovereignty lost under duress—as the sovereignty of Germany's neighbors has been lost—and sovereignty transferred to a central agency by common consent. In the one case the nation deprived of sovereignty loses prestige and may lose self-respect if it does not fight for its rights. But where all enter a reciprocal agreement to pool their sovereignty, no such loss occurs.

A realization of this would help to quiet the element of national pride. It would permit peace planners to work unhampered by fear of a semi-informed public opinion. This is a most important aim when the hope of building a more peaceful world under law, justice, and liberty is at stake.

In an unorganized world, any nation is in danger of losing some part of its sovereignty at some time, or even all of it. Though it may not violate the technical definition of the word, the need to send young men thousands of miles from home to fight will appear to parents as an abridgment of sovereignty. At least no free government would confess to have taken such a course willingly. War abridges the sovereignty of us all. Peace, under law, can help us all, great and small, to preserve what is best of our sovereignty. Peace under law, however, promises to demand some voluntary pooling of sovereignty, in the economic sphere to which Mr. Cassel alludes, and in the political sphere as well.

Price Panels Prove Democracy Works

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Corner groceries are at last beginning to understand and stay within price ceilings, but nobody's paying much attention to OPA's great nationwide educational achievement now that it's getting somewhere.

You see in newspapers such headlines as "50 Per Cent of City's Stores Violate Price Ceilings," but you don't find out that when price-checkers visit the store the next time, the violations have been cut in half. The third visit they'll be almost negligible.

The device that is rapidly accomplishing better enforcement of price ceilings is the price panel, of which there are already approximately 4,700 operating in the country, with nearly 50,000 men and women helping without pay as price teachers and checkers.

Two months of operation of these price panels have taught OPA administrators in Washington that most grocers want to abide by price controls if they understand them, but heretofore they just haven't bothered to learn what was expected of them.

Aim of the price-panel system, now getting into full swing all over the country, is to have a panel assistant call on every storekeeper about once in two weeks to see that he understands and is conforming with Government price regulations.

The assistant—often a housewife—walks into a store, introduces herself, hands out price regulations if the storekeeper doesn't have them, then checks prices on a dozen or so items. If she finds him charging too much, she calls his attention to the oversight. Most grocers are perfectly willing to change the price right on the spot.

The price panel itself is made up of three or five persons—each including one businessman and one consumer. The other members may be lawyers, preachers, labor leaders, or other outstanding citizens. The panel sits around a table and receives complaints from housewives of overcharges. It calls in the storekeeper and determines whether he is a willful violator or only an ignorant one. The name of the complainant is never revealed to the retailer.

When the panel assistants first start visiting grocers in their area, they find many don't even have ceiling prices posted. Until recently they had either to go to the post office for the list or cut it out of their newspapers. From now on price lists will be mailed direct, so there won't be that excuse.

Price panels are concentrating on grocers now because the greatest jumps in the cost of living have been in food.

When they think they have the enforcement problem in that field licked, they will expand into clothing, shoe repairs, cleaning and dyeing, restaurants, and other retail fields in which ceilings have been fixed.

One reason grocers are perfectly willing to have price checkers call on them is because they know that they are catching up with their competitor down the street, too. If a grocer proves after five or six weeks' trial to be a hopeless "willful violator," he can expect legal action.

The OPA couldn't ask the public to help much in price-ceiling enforcement until a couple of months ago when dollars-and-cents ceilings were first established at the retail level. Under the previous "general max" regulation, prices were set at wholesale and a certain profit margin allowed each storekeeper. Now with definite retail ceilings, the housewife can clip price lists out of her newspaper and easily see if she is being asked more than the legitimate price.

OPA officials are hopeful that the effect of price-panel activity will show up in cost-of-living figures soon. A survey made in coal regions at the time of the coal strike showed that the cost of living could be cut back at least 5 per cent if ceilings ordered in Washington were enforced out over the country.

In the end, price panels will probably be the means of selling price control to the Nation. They give the public the feeling that price control is not just a reform imposed from Washington, taking away the "slide-rule" aspect of the OPA and bringing the job of keeping the cost of living within reach of the school teacher and white-collar worker down to a neighborhood level. They show that democracy does work.

The Wide Horizon

On the Savoyan Front

By Norton Webb

All night traffic in the Haute Savoie that adjoins the Swiss border and is now occupied by Italian and German troops was recently banned by Vichy. Laval's police drive in this region has also just made 200 arrests, indicating desperate attempts to capture the several thousand young Frenchmen reputed to be hiding in the many mighty mountains of the French Alps. And as many weeks have now lapsed since the hunt began, it seems logical to deduce Vichy's police are not only having to cope with the escapees but the aid and comfort being given them by the sturdy, freedom-loving mountaineer Savoyards.

My contacts with Haute Savoie have been numerous and lengthy through many years. The last one was an impressive summer spent writing on the shores of Lake Annecy just before the war. Lake Annecy, of course, takes its name from the Haute Savoie's capital situated at its northern end. Savoyards' description of their lovely lake as reposing in the bosom of a mighty circus-shaped ring of mountain peaks is to the point of perfection. For circling this body of fresh, clear blue water—that itself is 1,400 feet above the sea—are giant crags and cols, the noted Chamonix Valley and Mont Blanc.

* * *

The town of Annecy, whose mayor, a retired French general, is said to be helping his young countrymen hiding in the mountains, forms in itself an unrivaled and ruggedly quaint landscape. It comprises some 20,000 in habitants, being a headquarters for northern Savoyard farmers and dairymen to market and ship their rich and excellent produce. But what makes Annecy distinctive are its canals that wind right through the town and have earned for it the title of "Venice of the North."

Annecy's *vieille ville*, or old town, breathes full-blown tones of the Middle Ages. Symmetrical, Romanesque arcades line all its narrow streets, with those in the rue Sainte Claire sheer architectural gems still in the pink of condition.

It is not without significance in relation to present events in Savoy that Rousseau, freedom's great apostle, found living and writing in Annecy for many years congenial. His house no longer stands but there is compensation in visiting 3 rue Perrière with its barrel-shaped tower and corkscrew stairs. For it was the home of Mlle. Gallay de Saint-Pierre, heroine of Rousseau's "Idylle des Cerises."

On a hill topping the ensemble of Annecy's setting in its richly fertile plain whose stretches reach to Mount Semnoz, one of a whole procession of crags, rise the yellow-stoned walls and conical towers with gray slate roofs of the Château d'Annecy where the Counts of Geneva once held sway.

A mere trip on Lake Annecy aboard one of the small, white, paddle-wheel steamers is enough to show definitely why today's young Frenchmen can so easily evade their pursuers. The smiling hamlets you sail by on the lake's border are literally dwarfed to toy towns by the awesome Alps rising at varying degrees of thousands of feet into a steel blue sky.

* * *

Talloires was where I spent my last summer in Haute Savoie. It is a peerlessly situated small Savoyan village at the lake's edge with a few simple hotels having a reputation for fish *plats*. Its high light was the colony of writers, painters, and photographers each having a villa. Talloires's background is imposing. The Dent de Lanfon rises 6,000 feet immediately behind it. Roche Murraz, a rocky mass 5,800 feet high, is at its left. And at its right the formidable 7,700 feet of La Tournette shoot heavenward.

My climb up to Tournette's summit was an event that revealed a stupendous array of natural magnificence. For from this mountain's snow-covered top at sunrise I drank deeply of a panorama with few equals. First impression was that of a vast snowy sea of mountains with verdant slopes at lower altitudes. Careful scrutiny showed Savoy's famed sights that included the whole frozen chain of Mont Blanc, glaciers of Thuria, la Grande Casse, la Vanoise and Aiguille d'Arves. A large part of Lake Geneva was visible with the Dent du Midi at its eastern end. Peaks of the Dauphiné Mountains were clear. Likewise discernible were Switzerland's Diablerets and Wildhorn as well as Italy's Mounts Grivola and Paradiso.

This dazzling sight from Tournette's summit of not only Savoie's abounding mountains but those beyond forming altogether a mammoth network, makes clear to me more than all else how and why their vast sheltering capacities are now being successfully utilized by several thousand young Frenchmen to escape Nazi slavery.

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